The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,715. New Series.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
including postage	,,	72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TUCKER—At Malabar Hill, on the 15th February, the wife of Pendock Tucker, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

STEWART—CHEAPE.—At Edinburgh, on the 7th January, by the Rev. Dr. J. C. Brown, A. Stewart, Esq., Bombay, second Son of the late Colonel Stewart, of Strathgarry, to Elizabeth Delvell, eldest daughter of Lieutenant General Sir John Cheape, K. C. B.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

ALEXANDER—At 5, Russel St. Calcutta, on the 6th February, the wife of W. S. Alexander, Esq., Royal Artillery, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

COWIE.—At Sangor, Central India, on the 3rd February, the wife of Crombie Cowie, Esq., Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

WATSON.—At Nagode, Bundlekund, on the 31st Jan., the wife of Lieut.-Colonel E. D. Watson, 11th Regiment, N. I., of a son.

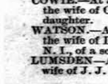
LUMSDEN.—At Goruckpore, on the 2nd February, the wife of J. J. F. Lumsden, Esq., C.S., of a son.

DEATH.

PASSANAH—At Oorace, early on the 10th January, of chronic bronchitis, Mr. George Passanah, Pensioned Deputy Collector, aged 54 years.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.



THE magnificent Frigate-built Ship COLEROON, 841 Tons, A. 1, for 13 years, Alexr. Duncan, Commander, is nearly loaded and will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to,

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE.—The Clipper Ship 3-3 veritas " LANCASTRIAN," lately sailed for Liverpool. For particulars apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

THE fine A 1 Clipper Ship T. E. LEMON, Captain Rainey, will have immediate despatch. For Freight apply to MACKINDER, ROGERS & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

THE fine A 1 Ship EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, 352 Tons, Captain Kronsan. To sail on or before 20th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 5th February 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 44 to 5 days and the Company have employed their fleet of Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. Trieste is the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for Families, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7s. per head; *second-class* £8 15s. per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *viseé* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned. A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 tons, (130 H. P.,) Captain Day, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 25th March, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 900 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain Morrison, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March, at noon, with Cargo and Passengers, calling at Vingorla, Goa, Sudasheoghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, returning by the same route in twelve days time.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras *viâ* Beypoore by this opportunity.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thos. Ellis, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on FRIDAY the 19th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passage, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, F. VanVullen, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 10 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Saturday	20th Feb.	MAHARAJ at 6 P. M.
Saturday	5th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE at 6 P. M.
Saturday	19th March	MAHARAJ at 6 P. M.
Friday	8th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	20th April	MAHARAJ at 6 P. M.
Thursday	5th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE at 6 P. M.
Friday	20th May	MAHARAJ at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Thursday	25th Feb.	MAHARAJ at 5 P. M.
Friday	11th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE at 5 P. M.
Friday	25th March	MAHARAJ at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	13th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE at 5 P. M.
Monday	25th April	MAHARAJ at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	10th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE at 5 P. M.
Thursday	26th May	MAHARAJ at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Tuesday	16th Feb.	TELEGRAPH at 4 P. M.
Friday	19th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Tuesday	23rd ,,	TELEGRAPH at 6 P. M.
Friday	26th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 2 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday	16th Feb.	MAHARAJ at 8 A. M.
Friday	19th ,,	TELEGRAPH at 11 A. M.
Tuesday	23rd ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE at 1 P. M.
Friday	26th ,,	TELEGRAPH at 3 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO FROM CHINA PER "ADEN" AND "CHINA."—CONSIGNEES will please take notice that the Cargo per *Aden* and *China* is lying at the Town Custom House, and a Clerk from my Office will attend there all day to-morrow to deliver it. THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, 8th Feb. 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *William Carvill*, Captain Copeland, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after their once leaving the Deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Copeland.

Bombay, 9th February 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Zambia*, Captain Miller, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after their once leaving the deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Miller.

Bombay, 13th February 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF 35 Casks marked [M D] Pitch Tar, ex *Moreno*, from Liverpool, Whiting, Master, are requested to apply for delivery orders without delay. The Goods will be delivered on payment of freight and charges. If not claimed within one week from date of this notice the Goods will be sold to defray expenses.

NASMYTH & Co., Agents for Ship *Moreno*.

Bombay, 13th February 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Salamanca*, arrived from London, are hereby requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any Boats the Captain may be able to secure, without further notice, at the expense and risk of the concerned. W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca* and Owners.

Bombay, 29thJanuary 1864.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, Mr. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have from this day removed our Offices from No. 4, Hornby Row, to the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Herbert & Co., No. 16, in Rampart Row.

Bombay, 6th February 1864. RALLI BROTHERS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Patent Ice Company's Depot have this day removed from No. 8, Rampart Row, to No. 3, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have this day removed our offices from No. 8, Rampart Row, to No. 3, Hummum Street. HEYCOCK & Co.

Bombay, 8th February 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A Special General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at noon, to consider the Report of the Sub-Committee on the subject of Railway Terminus Accommodation for Bombay. ANDREW GRANT, Chairman.

Bombay, 12th February 1864.

NOTICE.—A Dividend of Rs. 100 per Share of Rs. 1,000 each, free of Income Tax, being at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, for the Half-year ending 31st December 1863, will be paid on and after the 1st March next, to the proprietors of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, at the Office of the said Company, at the Residence of Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq., in Girgaum Back Road.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22nd instant to the 1st proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE HORMUSJEE DOSSABHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 9th February 1864.

TO THE MANAGERS AND PERMANENT DIRECTORS OF THE "BOMBAY WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED)."

WE, the undersigned, being registered Proprietors of not less than ten Shares in the above-named Company, being informed that you intend to retire from your Office of Managers and Permanent Directors of the said Company, do hereby require you to convene within three weeks from this date an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the said Company for the purpose of appointing other Managers and Permanent Directors in lieu and stead of the Firm of Lawrence and Co., or their Agent in Bombay, and to substitute for the Counting House of Messrs. Lawrence and Co., some other place as the Company's Registered Office.—Dated this fifth day of February 1864.

(Signed) pp. W. TREVOR ROPER.
Robert T. Price.
,, ROBT. T. PRICE.
,, CANJEE KHETSEY.
,, BECHERDASS AMBAIDASS.
,, MOOLJEE ANUNDJEE.

IN pursuance of the foregoing Requisition we do hereby convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the "Bombay Wool Company (Limited)" to be held at our Offices, in Tamarind Lane, Bombay, on the 23rd day February, instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon for the purposes specified in the said Requisition. LAWRENCE & Co.,
Managers and Permanent Directors.

Bombay, 8th February 1864.

NOTICE.—Written Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, for the daily supply until the 1st June next, of one hundred Carts with Bullocks and Drivers.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the Surveyor's Office, No. 8, Hornby Row.

R. SIMS,
Acting Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, 12th February 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the original allottees of Shares in this Bank will be held at the office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., on TUESDAY, 16th instant, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Promoters, and of taking such action thereupon as may then be considered expedient.

Bombay, 1st February 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer, Captain Turner, Secretary.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.—The half yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the proprietors of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. FULCHER, COOPER and Co., No. 7, Rampart Row, on Monday the 29th day of February 1864, at 1. P.M., to receive the Directors' report, to declare a Dividend for the half year ending 31st December 1863, to elect Directors and to change the name of the Company from the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company Limited to the Bomanjee Hormusjee Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company Limited.

W. COOPER, Chairman.

Bombay, 4th February 1864.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CALL OF RUPEES (300) THREE HUNDRED PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees (300) Three Hundred per Share will be payable at the Office of the Company on or before the 22rd February next.

By order of the Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 29th January 1864.

"THE INDIAN MILITARY GAZETTE."

WILL be published in March next, the first number of a Weekly Journal, devoted entirely to Military Intelligence, containing the Orders, Promotions, &c. &c., of the three Presidencies.

Terms of Subscription (including Postage.)

Per quarter in advance	Rs.	5
,, in arrear	,,	6

Intending Subscribers are requested to send their names to the Editor "Indian Military Gazette," *Alliance Press*, Bombay, from whom information concerning rates of Advertisement, &c., can be obtained.

NOTICES.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, in Bruce Lane, on MONDAY, the 29th February 1864, when the Secretaries will lay before the Meeting a Report on the results of the working of the Mills during the past year.

JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKAR & Co.,
Secretaries Broach Cotton Mills Company.

Bombay, 29th January 1864.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution of the Directors dated the 28th January 1864, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share (free of Income Tax) will be payable to the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company at the office of the undersigned, on and after the 1st March 1864, for the half-year which ended on the 31st December 1863.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd instant, to the 1st March 1864.

By order of the Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers Broach Cotton Mills Company.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 2nd February 1864.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, VETERINARY HOSPITAL, AND SHOEING FORGE, BELLASIS ROAD.—The undersigned, Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, and Fellow of the Veterinary Medical Association, London, can be consulted at all hours at the above Hospital, and has received instructions to conduct the whole Establishment, in the absence of Mr. G. Lewis.

Race Horses Plated at the Byculla Veterinary Forge.

W. CLEMENTS.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—Mrs. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. Fraser's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great feature in the business of the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programme containing a rational of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. Crossley, Esquire, Agent for Messrs Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

HIGH COURT.
(Late Supreme Court File.)
EQUITY SIDE.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet & others *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
Jewajee Manockjee & others..... *Defendants.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of the Decree made in this Suit bearing date 18th April 1863, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of February, instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M., will be sold in the Court House the Land and Premises hereunder described, subject to certain conditions of sale which have been approved by the Master in Equity of the late Supreme Court, copy of the conditions of sale and further information may be obtained of Messrs. KEIR AND RAMSDEN, Solicitors for the Plaintiffs.

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

Lot 1.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with a Dwelling-house of two Compartments and a Chawl of seven Rooms standing thereon, situate in Syed Abdool Rahimon Street, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, and containing in measurement 32 feet in breadth and 85 feet in length and bounded as follows:—on the East by the house of Andiaroo Hormusjee Dorabjee Bode, on the West by the Public Road called Syed Abdool Rahimon Street, on the South by the house of the late Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, and on the South by the Public Road leading to the Musjid Bunder Cross Road, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 75 and 76.

Lot 2.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the Messuage and Dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 115 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on the East by the Bazar Gate Street, on the West by the house of Burjorjee Rustomjee Battlewalla, on the North by the house of Jejeebhoy Dossabhoy Panthaky, and on the South by the house of Jaeychund Atmaram, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 566, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 44.

Lot 3.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary Land or Ground, with the Dwelling-house of two Compartments situate in Syed Abdool Rahimon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 77 feet in length, and 30 feet in breadth, and bounded:—on the East by the house of Pallonjee Merwanjee Shroff, on the West by the Public Road of Syed Abdool Rahimon Street, on the North by the house of Pallonjee Merwanjee Tabach, and on the South by the house of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, the Lot 1 above described, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 74.—Dated this 3rd day of Feb. 1864.

G. TAYLOR, Master in Equity.

FOR SALE

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, London.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

LADIES, Gentlemen, and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above brand are just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON, suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15, shortly expected.

HEYCOCK & Co.

29th January 1864.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—The splendid Screw Steam Yacht THULE, built of Iron, by Messrs. McGregor & Co., of Glasgow, in 1860-61, dimensions as follows:—length 144 feet, breadth 23 feet, depth of hold 12 feet, tonnage 213.88 Engines direct acting inverted Cylinders of 80 horses power, of the best possible manufacture. Can now be seen in the Government Dry Dock. For further particulars apply to Captain CRUIKSHANK, Steam Ship *Keemgoon*, off the Apollo Bunder.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Byculla Commission Stables the following Horses, Racers, &c. :—

G. A. H. "Champion."
G. A. G. "Sultan."
G. A. G. "Laddie."
B. A. G. "Banker."
G. A. H. "Marmion.'
C. A. H. "Cheesecake."
A Dark Iron Grey Arab Horse.
A Ditto Galloway
A Pegu Poney, strong and useful.
A Dog Cart complete.
A Self-driving Carriage, with moveable Box, &c.—Apply to the undersigned.

W. CLEMENTS, Veterinary Surgeon,
Byculla Commission Stables.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ¼ lb. Tin and Packet.	
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cwt. at, 1½ per lb.	York and Westphalia Hams.	Neat's Tongues.	At 1½ per lbs.
	Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.	Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.	
	CHEESE.		
	Chedder	Farmesau	
	Stilton	Guncise	
	Pine	Richmond	
	Somerset	Berkley	
	Gueyre		

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2½ and 2¾.
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2 1-16th, and 2¾.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO.

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have removed from their old Premises, No. 3, Rampart Row, (now occupied by Ralli Brothers) to the lower part of No. 7, Rampart Row, under Offices of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper and Co. An entrance to the Music and Book Department opens from Forbes Street, adjoining the premises of the Messrs. D. Sassoon and Company.

HERBERT & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1864.

ENGLISH WORK-BOXES, BOOK RESTS, AND STANDS, SCENT CASES, containing two and three Bottles each, of beautiful Walnut, Rose, Maple, and other fancy Woods, finished in the various styles, now prevailing among the highest circles of fashion at home.

VALUABLE MECHANICAL TOYS, comprising groups of Birds in Trees with Butterflys, &c. all in motion and singing true to the life.

Panoramic views of Towns on the Rhine with Windmills: Railroads; Ships; Water-mills, &c. all movings;—beautifully painted and constructed in deep frames of exquisite workmanship; gold and glass.

Moveable Scenes Representing Water falls; Cavalcades and Processions; Cathedrals with real clocks striking the half hours—Baloons ascending, birds flying, ships sailing, soldiers' marching, &c. &c., all intended to convey an idea of real life in some of the prettiest places in Europe.

BARREL ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS, with Keys to play on precisely similar to the Keyboard of a Piano.

These newly improved Instruments will be appreciated by those who wish to avoid the tedious task of learning to finger the Music aright on the Key-board, the insertion of a barrel in the upper part gives life and soul to the Instrument, which immediately begins to play the Music required in a manner truly astonishing. The Keys move up and down as if touched by invisible hands, the sounds emitted are rich and perfect in harmony. The Music is of the most fashionable character comprising Overtures, Pieces, Dance Tunes, &c. The whole affair is portable made to stand in a Drawing-room.

METALLIC DESPATCH BOXES.—These boxes are of the best possible make by Mordan, having duplicate keys, fitted up for Stationery, complete, with trays, two inks, &c., in three sizes, viz:—

Inches 13 by	9 by 5½	...	...	Rs. 40
,,	14 by 10 by 6	...	...	,, 50
,,	16 by 11 by 7	...	...	,, 60

An extra leather outer cover can be had to fit either size box for Rs. 10, 12, and 15 each respectively, extra.

METALIC CASH BOXES, equal to the above in quality having duplicate keys, three compartments with lids, &c., Mordan's best make in three sizes, viz:—

8 inches	...	...	...	Rs. 12
10 ,,	...	...	...	,, 15
12 ,,	...	...	...	,, 18

COPYING PRESSES.—Just landed, a first-class selection of heavy and light made:—

Copying Presses, with London-made birch wood stands, fitted with drawers complete, a superior-made stand mounted with a best quality wrought iron Copying Press; machine planed bed, 15 inches by 10 inches clear, square thread cut screw, with gun metal box and fittings. Rs. 125. Press alone can be had Rs. 100.

Copying Presses, large letter size, same quality as above, very strong and well-finished. Rs. 75.

Copying Presses, quarto size, good strong presses, adapted for light work, each. Rs. 50.

The above Presses have been just landed, and are perfectly new and sound.

CABINETS FOR STATIONERY.—Size, inches 15 by 15 by 10, fitted with divisions for letter, note, and foolscap size paper, with envelopes to match; pen box and tray; date (or record) compartments with Cards of size to fit; Book rest; procelain slate; two ink spaces; secret drawer, and extra secret drawer, enclosed in beautifully polished wood, the slope formed of two folding doors with lock and key, each Rs. 50.

These Cabinets sell for five Guineas each in London: they are well made.

N.B.—Without secret drawer, &c., in Mahogany. Rs. 40 and 35.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC TEA AND COFFEE URNS and KETTLES.

Patent Tin. Copper Bronzed. Britannia. Electro Silver.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To hold one Pint	8	23	20	30
With measure	9	24	23	33
Extra strong	10	25	25	35
To hold two Pints	12	27	28	40
Superior	12	29	30	43
Improved Pattern	13	32	32	45
To hold three Pints	15	35	38	40
Registered	16	40	40	45
Extra strong	17	none	42	50
To hold four Pints	20	none	42	65
Superior	22	none	42	none
Extra measure	23	none	46	none
To hold five Pints	30	none	60	none
Extra filter	32	none	60	none

N. B.—The 6 pint Urn is admirably suited for use at Clubs, Messes, large Parties, Picnics among Saloon Passengers, &c.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

Savage Africa, being the narrative of a Tour, in Equatorial, South Western, and North Western Africa with notes on the Habits of the Gorilla; on the existence of Unicorns and tailed Men; on the Slave Trade; on the Origin, Character, and Capabilities of the Negro, and on the Future civilization of Western Africa, by W. W. Reade... 15 0
Abeokuta and the Camaroons Mountains, an Exploration, by Capt. R. F. Burton... 18 0
No Name, by W. Colins, Author of "The Woman in White," "The Dead Secret," &c. &c., new edition..... 4 8
The Old Homest, by the Author of "Wide, Wide World," 2 vols..... 9 0
The Life Jesus, by Ernest Renan, Member of the Institute of France..... 7 8
Lost and Saved, by the Hon'ble Mrs. Norton, Author of "Stuart of Dunleath..... 3 12
Bishop Colenso on the Pentatuech, Part IV..... 7 8
Escoyne, the Scandal Wood Under—A Tale of the Pacific, by R. M. Ballantyne..... 3 12
The Poetical Works of H. W., Longfellow, Complete Edition..... 3 12
The Destiny of Nations as Indicated in Prophecy, by the Revd. J. Cumming D.D. F.R.S.E..... 5 10
The Golden Harp, Hymns, Rhyes, and Songs for Christmas..... 2 10
Counsel and Comfort Spoken from a City Pulpit, by the Author of "Recreations of a Country Parson" 2 10
Wordsworths' Poems for the Young with 50 illustrations..... 4 8
The Family Fairy Tales or a Faggot of sticks for Christmas Fire, edited by C. Pennell, illustrated by Ellen Edwards..... 4 0
The True Pathetic History of poor Match, by H. Lee..... 2 10
The Queen's English; stray notes on speaking and spelling, by H. Alford D.D..... 3 12
Knowledge for the Time. A Manual, of reading reference, and conversation on subjects of Living Interest, useful curiosity and Amusing Research..... 3 12
Letters of Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdi from 1833 to 1847, with a catalogue of all his Musical Compositions compelled by Dr. Julius Rietz, translated by Lady Wallace..... 7 8
The African at Home, being a popular description of Africa and the Africans, condensed from the accounts of Travellers from the time of Mungo Park to the present day..... 3 12
The Modern Confectioner; a practical guide to the latest and most improved Methods for making the various kinds of Confectionary, adapted for Private Families, or Large Establishments, by Wm. Jeanes, 2nd Edition..... 4 12
Bird's Eye Views of Society, drawn by K. Doyle... 10 0
More Fun for our little Friends, by the author of "Great Fun"..... 5 8
Children's Songs for Town and Country Life, by H. 1 14
Maud Latimer—A Tale for Young People, by the Hon'ble Augusta Bethell..... 2 10
Engineer's Architects, and Contractors Pocket Book for 1864..... 4 8
Pocket Book of Mechanics and Engineering, containing a Memo. of Facts and connexion of Practice and Theory..... 4 8
The Ocean, the River, and the Shore, by J. W. Willcock, Q.C..... 6 8
Diary of a Pedestrian in Cashmere and Thibet, by Captain Knight, 48th Regiment..... 16 8
From Matter to Spirit. The result of ten years experience in Spirit manifestations, by C. D. ... 6 8
Good Things for Leaders, Hints, Anecdotes, by the Editor of the illustrated Railway Anecdote-Book..... 3 13
Tales of a Wayside inn, by H. Wadsworth Longfellow..... 2 10
Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers and other Poems, by W. E. Aytaun, D.C.L., with illustration..... 16 0
Industrial Biography; Iron Workers and Tool Makers, by S. Smiles, author of "lives of the Engineers"..... 4 8
The Foundations of our Faith.—Ten Pap

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.—The next performance will take place on THURSDAY the 25th instant, instead of the 19th as advertised.

R. J. W. BAKER,
Honorary Secretary.
Feby. 15th, 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums exceeding Rupees Ten Thousand deposited with the Bank for Four months fixed.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Acting Agent.
Bombay, 15th February 1864.

NOTICE.—A MEETING will be held at the Steward Stand, Byculla Course, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 7 A.M.

The stewards of the Races, Owners of Horses and others interested are requested to attend.

F. P. ARBUTHNOT,
Honorary Secretary.
15th Feb. 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all the Building Materials &c., of the Bungalow, known by the name of Santa Cruz, lately occupied by the Officers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, as a Club House, and situate on Belvidere Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, will be sold by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY the 19th day of February instant, at 3 P.M., by the order of the Directors of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company Limited.—Further particulars and conditions of sale can be learnt on application to the undersigned or at the office of the Company prior to the day of sale.—Dated this 15th day of February 1864.

KELLY AND HORE.

TO PHOTOGRAPIC AMATEURS.

WANTED.—A good second-hand apparatus. Any Gentleman proceeding to Europe, or who may be giving up practice would find this a good opportunity for disposing of his apparatus—Address, stating description and lowest price to

T. H. P.
Post Office Khandalla.
Principals only treated with.

AMERICA.

Scale, 81 miles to an inch ; size, 65 inches by 58 inches.

THE Continent of North America is becoming more than ever the scene of important events involving the general interests of the Civilized World. Questions of great moment affect its entire area. Some gigantic movement, it is a luxury to be able to turn readily to a large and comprehensive Map ; comprehensive enough to present a connected view of all the geographical incidents of any subject, in fact, of the whole continent, and, at the same time, large enough to embody essential details. An Atlas does not meet the case, for its general maps are too diminutive. At the same time, large maps are too expensive to be produced frequently, and thus no large General Map of North America can be obtained at present, unless it be very old or merely adapted for schools.

To provide for this want, the publication of this New Library Map has been undertaken, which will be found in all respects a work of the highest class. Price, fully coloured and mounted in morocco case, Rs. 52 : roller, varnished, Rs. 45 ; spring roller, Rs. 90.

WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT MACARTHY GIN.

With Fluted Iron Rollers.

The Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the metal, will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather.* The fine spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much nearer together than the Rings in Leather, enable the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely, without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses on easy terms to the Makers of Cotton Gins for the use of his Improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with faulty Rollers, can have them exchanged for the new Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make a direct application to the Patentee.

W. WANKLYN,
Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the new Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or by power ... ...£ 5
Do. do., 24-inch wide ... ...£ 10

Estimates with drawings &c. may be obtained from and orders forwarded through

PEEL CASSELS & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The dates of departure of the P. and O. Company's mail steamers during the current year for Suez will be the 14th and 29th of each month at 10 A. M., except in the monsoon months when they will start on the 9th and 24th, commencing from the last mail in May to the first mail in September, both months inclusive.

The mail steamers for China will as heretofore leave Bombay on the 14th and 29th throughout the year at 9 A.M.

CALENDAR—FEBRUARY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Monday ..... 22nd 9h. 52m. P.M.

	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Tues.	16 Mars sets at 3h. 43m.	6 29	5 59	5 44	6 27	
Wed.	17 Jupiter rises at 0.27	6 29	5 59	9 9	9 39	
Thurs.	18 Jupiter sets at 11.19	6 28	6 0	8 25	8 56	
Fri.	19 Saturn rises 9h. 16m.	6 28	6 0	9 20	9 42	
Sat.	20 Daybreak at 5h. 12m.	6 27	6 1	10 20	10 39	
Sun.	21 2nd Sunday in Lent.	6 26	6 2	10 57	10 53	
Mon.	22 Twilight ends at 7.16	6 26	6 2	11 31	11 23	

13th February 1864. Time—Sh...m. 11s.!.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 8TH TO THE 14TH FEBRUARY 1864.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected. 10 A.M.	Standard Barometer corrected. 4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
Feb. 8	30.059	29.910	68.8	87.2	62.5	64.2 + 12		None
„ 9	30.029	29.993	68.8	85.4	63.5	67.8 + 29		„
„ 10	30.020	29.881	70.0	82.7	65.0	66.2 + 29		„
„ 11	30.022	29.936	68.5	85.0	61.0	72.2 + 4		„
„ 12	30.048	29.909	70.1	83.0	66.0	68.0 + 2		„
„ 13	30.036	29.912	69.0	82.0	63.0	70.0 + 29		„
„ 14			Sun. day.					„

Feb. 8.—Cloudless day.
„ 9.—Partially clouded with cirri ; dew fell at night.
„ 10.—Partially clouded with cirri ; dew fell at night.
„ 11.—A few cirri about horizon ; dew fell at night.
„ 12.—A few cirri in hor in the afternoon ; dew fell at night.
„ 13.—A few cirri in hor in the morning ; dew fell at night.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb. 6	KURRACHEE	Feb. 3
AGRA	Feb. 6	LAHORE	Feb. 3
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 30	LONDON	Jan. 6
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Dec. 5
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 15	MADRAS	Feb. 9
BANGALORE	Feb. 5	MALTA	Jan. 19
CALCUTTA	Feb. 6	MEERUT	Jan. 30
CAPE	Dec. 16	OUDH	Jan. 30
CEYLON	Jan. 30	PUNJAUB	Jan. 27
COCHIN	Feb. 5	PENANG	Jan. 24
DELHI	Feb. 6	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Jan. 29
HONGKONG	Jan. 19	SINGAPORE	Jan. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1864.

WE have been credibly informed that the Persian Ambassador in London, acting under instructions from Teheran, has presented a kind of protest to the Foreign Office against some of our proceedings on the coast of Mekran in connexion with the Electric Telegraph. Whilst avowing the Shah's anxiety to co-operate in this scheme, his representative takes occasion to assert the sovereignty of Persia over Gwadel and Charbar, and very broadly intimates that any arrangements which may have been made with the Sultan of Muscat, without the authorization of Persia, are absolutely null and void. Gwadel and Charbar are the only places specially named, but it is evident that the claim now put forward is designed to comprehend the entire coast between Jask and Gwadel.

It was foreseen by those who originated the overland Telegraph *viâ* Mekran, and who had taken some pains to ascertain the actual political condition of the different states and tribes along that coast, that pretensions on the part of Persia would sooner or later be developed either to thwart the scheme, or to render it subservient to her own projects of territorial aggrandizement. It is to be regretted that these anticipations did not induce the Government to institute inquiries beforehand into the tenure of the different Sovereigns and chiefs through whose country it was proposed to carry the line. However, it does not appear that in this instance the usual happy-go-lucky system has, thus far, led us into any fatal mistake. Between Kurrachee and Gwadel we have only had to deal with the Jam of Beyla and the Khan of Khelat; for Persia, if she entertains any claims over those countries, (which we believe she does,) has not, as yet, been barefaced enough to avow them openly. Her sovereignty, according to her present pretensions, begins at Gwadel and extends along the entire coast of Mekran till it joins her territories on the shores of the Persian Gulf.

It is in vain to look at our maps for any correct definition of the actual south-eastern boundary of Persia. The most modern, including that given in Keith Johnston's magnificent Royal Atlas, preserves the old line a little to the eastward of Jask, running directly north from thence as high as lat. 28 ° N., where it curves to the north-eastward round the independent province of Kohistan. But it will perhaps surprise some of our readers to learn that within the last few years the encroachments of Persia have carried her frontier 280 miles to the eastward of this line, and that her eastern boundary, exclusive of some of the maritime districts, extends as far as Jalk on the north and the river Mooleenee on the south, including the province of Dizzuk, and the towns of Bunpoor, Geh, and Kusserkund, all of which are now either garrisoned by Persian troops, or have become tributary to the Shah.

That it is the aim of Persia, in carrying out her present scheme of conquest, to obtain possession of the littoral districts of Mekran cannot be doubted. Thus far, however, she has only partly succeeded in that object, her sovereignty on the coast being limited to the country between Sudeij and Tëz, a distance of 140 miles, which formerly belonged to the independent Ameer of the Bolaidi, who was obliged to succumb to Persia about fifteen years ago. The remaining territory between Tëz and Gwadel is at present held by the following chieftains :—

From Charbar to the vicinity of Gwettur—By the Sultan of Muscat.
Gwettur to Jewnee—By Deen Mohammed, a Belooch chief of the tribe of Zidgál.
Jewnee to Gwadel—By Lalla Midyan, a Belooch chief of the Sheikh Zada tribe.
Gwadel—By the Sultan of Muscat.

These localities comprise the principal harbours on the coast, and would greatly enhance the value of Persia's recent acquisitions in Beloochistan ; but their actual masters are independent, and their titles are unquestionably more legitimate than the claims which are now being urged to their sovereignty on the part of the Shah. It is highly improbable, indeed, than any such claims would have been made but for the intervention of the Electric Telegraph scheme. Persia would have proceeded quietly in conquering or annexing those districts, and in the course of a few years we should have been surprised to find her authority established throughout the length of the coast just as it has been extended over the interior. But now, fearing lest we should recognise the *status* of these chiefs, and thereby raise up a formidable barrier against her ulterior designs in that quarter, she very craftily thrusts in a claim of suzerainty, if not of absolute dominion, in the hope either of turning us from our purpose, or of causing delay which may enable her in the meantime to effect her object.

It will be a matter for serious regret if the British Government suffers itself to be duped by this diplomatic artifice. Persia has no right whatever to the territory which she now so unblushingly claims. Gwadel has been a dependency of Muscat since the year 1756, when it was presented by the then ruling Khan of Khelat, as a free gift in perpetuity, to Seyyed Sultan, the fifth but most warlike son of Imám Ahmed, the first of the reigning dynasty of Muscat, who was then in rebellion against his father. The Khan appears to have taken part with Seyyed Sultan, and, foreseeing that he would shortly succeed to sovereign power, and have a considerable maritime force at his diposal, he judged it prudent to place the safe keeping of Gwadel in his hands, the only attached condition being that he should hold it against the enemies of Khelat. The present Khan has, indeed, attempted to dispute the validity of this concession, and there may be some show of reason on his side ; but, as to Persia, one is at a loss to conceive on what possible ground she can justify her present pretension.

With respect to Charbar, we have the evidence of authentic Arabian history that in the year 1799 Seyyed Sultan, who had then succeeded to the sovereignty of Muscat, conquered that place, which has been governed by his successor ever since.

The intermediate districts, now in the hands of the two Belooch Chiefs of the Zidgal and Sheikh Zada tribes, have never, as far as we know, been tributary to Persia. If in former times they owed allegiance to any superior, it was to some of the more powerful chieftains of Beloochistan ; but at present they are virtually independent of any such suzerainty, and would scout the idea of being the subjects of the Shah.

It is not likely, however, that either the Sultan of Muscat or these petty Belooch chiefs, unaided by exterior influence, will be able to hold their ground on the coast against the encroachments of Persia now that she has succeeded in annexing the greater part of the interior. The station already formed at Gwadel, and the extension of the Electric Telegraph to the westward of that place, afford us an opportunity of preventing so flagrant an act of injustice, and at the same time of arresting the aggressive designs of Persia to the eastward, for that she seriously entertains such designs is evident from a clause in her last treaty with the late Sultan of Muscat, which provides that the Sultan's deputy at Bunder Abbas shall offer every assistance to any expedition which the Shah may despatch by that route "either to Mekran, Beloochistan, or Cutch" ! To this end, all that it is necessary for us to do will be to enter into definitive arrangements with the Sultan of Muscat and the two Belooch chiefs for the passage of the line through their territories. The fact that we find them in possession will fully justify our treating with them as the rightful sovereigns of the country, and by that simple act we shall give them the benefit of our recognition. Should Persia, after such recognition on our part, dare to interfere with our arrangements, we shall hold her answerable for the aggression ; and she cannot so soon have forgotten the campaign of 1856-7 as to court a repetition of the chastisement. She will not do so if the British Government acts with becoming dignity and energy.

Persia, having failed to open a way for herself to the eastward by a more northern route, has of late years adopted, with considerable success, that *viâ* Beloochistan. If her power were based on inherent national greatness and integrity, we might regard with complacency the subjection of semi-barbarous tribes to a more civilised monarchy, and welcome its gradual approach to our western frontier with satisfaction. But Persia is inherently and politically weak, and her advance merely clears the road for others, stronger than she is, to follow in her wake. Under these circumstances, her farther progress eastward is by no means desirable. We do not advocate any direct measures to arrest her, but we deprecate any co-operation in her attempts to become our immediate neighbour by subduing the tribes which now lie between us and her. A *buffer* is a security against collision, and we shall do well to let the Belooches serve us in that capacity. The same principle should not be lost sight of in our policy towards the tribes on our north-west frontier. Forgetfulness of it may have precipitated the recent serious conflict in that quarter ; but, if we are wise, we shall endeavour in future to keep on good terms with the Buner-wals and Yusufzis as being the best possible buffers against a hostile movement from the west.

AT the meeting of the Bench of Justices yesterday afternoon Mr. Walter Cassels gracefully withdrew from an untenable position, and saved himself the humiliation of a defeat, by abandoning his original motion that Government should be asked to appoint a Committee to enquire into municipal matters, and proposing, in terms of Mr. Bayley's amendment, that the Committee should be appointed by the Justices themselves. On this point there appeared to be perfect unanimity of sentiment among all the Justices present at the very numerously attended meeting in the Town Hall. The speakers who succeeded Mr. Cassels wandered, indeed, somewhat widely from the subject of discussion when they brought forward amendments suggesting particular schemes of municipal reform, such as would naturally come for consideration before the Committee as soon as it was appointed. They erred, however, only through excess of zeal, a quality of which we have not usually a superabundance in Bombay ; and it was a very pleasant sight to witness such a display of public spirit among the representatives of a community which is in general distinguished by its apathy alone. At last Mr. Scoble rose, and assumed for the occasion the character of the "judicious bottle-holder," playing his part with much skill and happy effect. In an able and conciliatory speech he drew together as it were the scattered threads of the discussion, and found a clue to lead the Justices out of the labyrinth in which they had been straying. His speech carried the sense of the meeting with it, and settled the whole question. The "ornamental" but cumbersome committee of twelve proposed by Mr. Cassels was set aside, and a working committee of five members appointed who will we hope be able to prepare such a scheme of municipal administration as may transform Bombay, already one of the most wealthy, into one of the most wholesome and most beautiful of cities. Thus satisfactorily ended the first meeting for many years past in which the Bench of Justices has shown not only the wish but the capacity to resume those powers of control over the expenditure of the town which through its own neglect it lost when the present Municipal Commission was appointed. It is cheering to every lover of progress to see a new life and a new spirit springing up amongst us in Bombay.

We are informed that Mr. J. S. White, of the Bombay Bar, has not joined in the invitation to Sir Mordaunt Wells.

WE are requested by Mr. Walter Cassels to state, that he was informed by Dr. Haines, after the meeting of the Bench of Justices yesterday, that, however the mortality during the last three months of each of the last three years, quoted by him in his speech, might exceed the mean of the preceding two years, there was no such increase on the total mortality of those years.

SIR William Mansfield has, we regret to learn, written a memorandum on the explanation given by Captain Morgan of his reasons for expelling Mr. Cama from Poorundhur, severely censuring the commandant's conduct as illegal, prompted by privats malice, and springing out of a quarrel in which the behaviour of Captain Morgan towards both Mr. Wadia and Mr. Cama was unworthy of him—in a word, as "conduct which may fairly be styled military tyranny." The Commander-in-Chief abstains from removing Captain Morgan from his appointment, because Mr. Cama has sought redress by civil action instead of appealing for protection to the military authorities ; but the unfortunate commandant is ordered "never again to exercise the power of removing a resident of any rank whatever from Poorundhur without the sanction of the Major General Commanding Poona Division of the army, who, in case of an application to such an effect coming from Captain Morgan, will see the absolute necessity of giving the most careful scrutiny to all the circumstances connected with the case." This is credibly reported to us to be the substance of the Commander-in-Chief's judgment in this notorious case—a judgment which seems to us, from what we have read of the evidence given on the trial before Mr. Warden, to be partial and unjust, that we await the publication of the official report of the enquiry before trusting ourselves to make the comments which the circumstances seem to call for.

WE have to express our acknowledgments to Mr. Garrett, the newly-returned Postmaster of Bombay, for the great despatch used in the delivery of our letters by the English mail. One of these letters reached us at 9 o'clock yesterday afternoon, which, considering that our office is at least 300 yards distant from the Apollo Pier, and that the mail anchored off the pier early on Sunday afternoon, shows that the Bombay Post Office knows how to keep up with the spirit of the times.

THE following series of important telegrams, intended for "one of the daily papers" (the very wide circle of the *Times of India* gives itself in its Overland Summary, when speaking of its own notorious Alexandrines) has been delivered at this office, and, as we do not wish to be behind hand in sensation telegrams, we ask the public to share the privilege bestowed upon us :—

ALEXANDRIA, *25th Jan.*

London 23rd.—The whole city destroyed by an earthquake. Queen and Court swallowed up. Mr. Bright proclaimed protector.

Paris, 24th.—Emperor Napoleon abdicated in favour of Victor Hugo, and retired to a monastery, amidst the tears of his sorrowing subjects. War declared against all the world

Turin, 24th.—Garibaldi lauded at Civita Vecchia made common cause with the Pope and ex-King of Naples. Proclamation in favour of expedition against Malta to complete Italian unity.

Constantinople, 20th.—Sultan abjured Mohammedan religion, and adopted Greek faith. Great enthusiasm in Athens. King George retired to the Pireus.

St. Petersburg, 17th.—Czar made terms with Provisional Government in Poland. Dombrowski appointed heir to throne of Russia.

New York, 13th.—Peace restored. Jefferson Davis elected President of great republic. Expedition fitting out for the north Pole. *New York Herald* compares Great Britain to Caliban, and says Jeff. Davis will put a girdle round him in forty minutes, big as he is.

N. B. Any sceptics who suppose these telegrams cannot be correct, because the Malta-Alexandria cable is broken, are informed that they came by a new route, through Constantinople, Pekin, and Kamschatka.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

(Private Telegram.)

MANCHESTER, 22ND JAN.

Discount 8 per cent. Cotton market very flat, prices declining. Cotton 1d. Yarn 1d. lower. Goods little change, nothing doing.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

LONDON, 18TH JANUARY.

THE last actor in the Crawley drama has been the Duke of Cambridge who has published an order on the subject. This order is considered by every one I have spoken to as feeble and illogical. The Duke however is in a false position from which the greatest adroitness could scarcely extricate him. This adroitness has not been displayed. The order in effect says "Col. Crawley has been fully and honourably acquitted of the charge brought against him, but he must be careful not to offend again :" "Sir Hugh Rose was quite wrong in stating that Lilley was not a sober man, still Sir Hugh's opinion was most natural." Major Swindley has been removed from the Inniskillings on account of the animus he displayed at Aldershot, and the same censure is applied with regard to Surgeon Turnbull and Lieut. Fitzsimon on account of the evasive hesitating and unsatisfactory nature of their evidence. Surgeon Turnbull's conduct with reference to the entries in the hospital book is moreover to be examined into by a Court of enquiry. No doubt there will be some outcry at the punishment of witnesses, but the clamour can be easily disposed of. It is simply a question of whether discipline could be maintained in the Inniskillings if those three officers weretallowed to remain in it. To this the answer can only be no, therefore any other form of argument is rendered useless. I am sorry to say that in my opinion the popularity of the Duke of Cambridge has for some time been on the decline and the public feeling towards him is becoming rapidly worse. It is said that he is very angry at the subscriptions for the Crawley defence fund ; these amounted on the evening of the 15th to £1500. A very pleasing anecdote in connection with the Court Martial is related of the Queen. The instant she had confirmed the proceedings, she determined to end Mrs. Crawley's suspense by telegraphing to her the verdict instead of leaving her at the mercy of official routine which might have inflicted on her some two or three days of additional misery. Higgins has attempted to justify his Cornhill articlon The Crawley Court Martial, by a letter in the "Times" in which he seeks to set aside the official verdict. His unfair conduct and the mistatements so liberally scattered through his writings have been pitilessly shown up by "Verax" in another letter to the "Times," and I think Mr. Higgins will find obscurity rather convenient for a little while. "Verax" is I am informed Colonel Crawley's counsel Mr. Vernon Harcourt.

In this week's Army and Navy Gazette there is a long leading article on the subject of the approaching promotion of Colonel Tyrrhwit A.D.C. to the Duke of Cambridge, to the rank of active Major General. Colonel Tyrrhwit is the senior Colonel, but has never served in the command of a regiment or in analogous positions ; consequently by all the Royal warrants he is disqualified from being placed on the active list of Major-Generals.

There is another trouble looming in the distance for H. R. H. I cannot say more at present than that a court of enquiry is being held on a young officer in one of our most crack regiments who is accused of having acted in such a manner that no language is sufficiently strong to apply to the offence. He is however very young, and his parentage would lead one to suppose that he could not be guilty. It is unfortunately not one of those cases easily capable of proof, therefore it is to be hoped that charity will be taken as the interpreter of his motives. The names of his father and mother would certainly conduce to a strong presumption in his favour. Unfortunately for the lad he is not popular in his regiment. One great thing in his favour is that if compelled to leave his father has determined to appeal to the public. Should the affair go on it will doubtless interest all of you in Bombay, where the young man's father and relations are well known.

I have heard on the best authority, namely, that of an officer writing from New York, that a scandalous outrage has been inflicted on an officer of the Royal Artillery named Rooke, whether the Lieutenant or Captain of that name I cannot say. This Rooke was passing through New York on his way from Canada to Bermuda and had been intrusted by some Canadian young ladies with letters addressed to persons in the Confederate States. These letters were to be posted in Bermuda. Rooke's baggage was searched, the letters found, and he himself imprisoned in Fort Lafayette, where he was for the present King Christian after the death of the late king, though it happened to be a Tory minister (Lord Derby) who signed it, on the 8th May 1852. The Germans at the time knew it to be Lord Palmerston's work, and I remember hearing something of a most amusing correspondence occurring the year after the treaty, between Lord Aberdeen and the first cousin of the present Duke of Augustenburg, Prince August Frederick of Schleswig Holstein Noer, in which, if I mistake not, that enthusiastic young gentleman wished to have Lord Palmerston impeached for high treason, and brought some ridiculous charges against Russia of having entered into a conspiracy with him in the matter. And certainly it was entirely Lord Palmerston's doing and part of his notion of the European "balance of power." Now Lord Palmerston is not a man who takes up hasty ideas, but whether they be reasonable or not, when he has taken up any,—be it against digging through the Isthmus of Suez, in favour of the integrity of the Ottoman empire, or in favour of protecting Denmark against Germany, he holds on to them—you can see it in that strong chin,—with a grasp which daunts both colleagues and opponents. If he has made up his mind that England shall go to war if Germany crosses the Eider, I think we shall go to war in the event ; and I doubt moreover if, little as the country is now prepared for it, they will not take their tone from him. Whether Germany *will* cross the Eider is another question. Germany even when favored, as it rarely is, by the epidemic of a popular idea, is slow and clumsy. Austria is bent on holding her in, and Prussia has not yet ventured to begin the game of hounding her on. But for France lying in wait for the Rhine no doubt Von Bismarck would have seized this promising opportunity for carrying the nation with him. But the crisis is so complex in all its bearings that every one hesitates to draw the sword. If Lord Palmerston holds his hand and refuses to involve England in the quarrel, it will be due mainly to his fear of France. The *entente cordial* has been a mere name since the annexation of Savoy and Nice—a transaction in which Lord Palmerston thought himself overreached, and which he has never forgiven. It was resentment for that, and the distrust of France which arose out of that event, which chiefly operated, I believe, in producing the refusal to join the Congress which has so deeply offended the Emperor. The feeling between the English and French statesmen is undoubtedly one of vigilant distrust, and it is felt that whichever country first declares war puts it into the power of the other to dictate her terms. Whether unluckily or luckily for England it is hard to say, the Emperor of the French has now got an intellectually formidable Opposition (though it can only muster at its best 44 votes in the Legislative Chamber,) and the result is that the Emperor is beginning to feel unpleasantly the power of the British public opinion in the affairs of France. I do not know whether this is fortunate or unfortunate just now for our diplomacy, because, though it will weaken the French executive while it remains at peace, it stimulates the motive for a war which would be really popular and paralyze the opposition, and such a war we could doubtless bring about to the hopes of rectifying the frontier towards the Rhine. I cannot help thinking that M. Berryer and M. Thiers by their wonderful eloquence and wit and craft (which have extorted from the Emperor the impatient public criticism that it is wonderful how French politicians "so recently escaped from shipwreck can summon up more winds and tempests to their aid") are in fact pricking on the Emperor to such a popular war as would drown their voices in feverish solicitude for the arms and glory of France. They profess to be uttering every word in the interest, of peace, but almost every word tells blood from the administration, like a separate rowel in the spur of a horseman, and that is not the way to keep the steed quiet.

The fear or hope of a European struggle almost drowns all questions of home politics, but there are still one or two topics which seem more or less to interest the public and excite discussion. First among these is the Crawley case. The higher officers of the army are exceedingly pleased with the termination of that affair, and loudly condemn the Duke of Cambridge for having yielded to the popular voice. This is silly, as, had he not yielded, a recruiting would have stopped—the common people having taken up the matter in a spirit of savage decision, and declining even now to believe in the Colonel's total innocence. The subject will be brought before Parliament, and it is not improbable that the violent statements of the Marquis of Harlington will bring on him a fatally damaging counter. The general result of the trial, however, will be much more important than any question of individuals, for it is understood that a Royal Commission will issue to enquire into the existing system of Court Martials, and will probably end in the creation of a class of Military judges who will give a decision while the officers only give the verdict. This scheme will ensure some coherence in the practice of these Courts, particularly in the matter of the reception of evidence, and will, except in the field, avoid the present necessity of entrusting punishment to the very class which is most likely to be prejudiced for or against the accused. The commission is, I believe, already sitting, and its report will be presented to Parliament during the Session to become the subject of almost immediate legislation. There is pretty sure to be some very sharp discussion about Asiatic affairs. India will not be talked about much unless another mutiny breaks out, rumours of which are incessantly circulated in London,—but there will be a grand debate on our policy in China. The letters of Captain Osborn, published in the *Times* of the 11th instant, are held to prove that Mr. Lay had a scheme for revolutionizing the Government of China, and that he had the approval of some very important officials at home. The mass of the people rather approve the idea, but the Whig leaders do not, are afraid of overweighting the country, and are at all times exceedingly disinclined to see power escape from Parliament. It is more than probable that a resolution will be introduced condemning strongly any "intervention" in China, and passed with as much result as similar resolutions passed about the extension of our power in India. Meanwhile Captain Osborn has become a household word, and he will find on his return that his conduct has decidedly increased his English reputation.

There is another Bishop dead, Dr. Turton of Ely. The public generally watches the selection of Bishops with very little interest, but just now it is a little curious to watch whether the section called the Broad Church is really to have a Bishopric. It cannot be said to have one yet, though Dr. Stanley is Dean of Westminster, and will it is known be the next Bishop of Oxford. The candidates for Ely most named in society are Dean Alford, and Lord Arthur Hervey, Palmerston generally choosing "men whose names are in the Red Book or in the Book of Life," but I note that in these races it is the "dark horses" which win. The new Bishop ought by etiquette to be a Cambridge man, and it is the turn of the old "high and dry" party.

I deeply regret to enclose the following from the *Morning Post* You will perceive from the printing that it is official :—

"We learn that the representatives of Austria and Prussia at the Court of Copenhagen have presented an ultimatum to the Danish Government, requiring the immediate abrogation of the Constitution of November, and intimating that in the event of a refusal to comply with their demand, they would at once quit the capital, and that their respective Governments would forthwith proceed to take further measures to obtain the fulfilment of their wishes.

"The limit of time fixed by the Ministers of the two great German Powers is the 18th (this day).

"It is certain that the Danish Government will not give in to this sudden and overbearing requisition. We expect, therefore, to hear within a short time of the rupture of diplomatic relations between Denmark, Austria, and Prussia, and to learn what further steps the latter Powers are determined to take in this aggressive proceeding.

"Every movement in the direction of war cannot but be looked upon in this country, not only with regret, but also with much anxiety ; for interests may be imperilled and obligations violated which may call upon us, in our turn, to consider whether it is not incumbent on us to assume a decided attitude for the protection of European order and the faith of treaties."

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, 18TH JANUARY.

THE Germans and Danes still stand looking at each other across the Eider. As the Confederation tramped through Holstein, King Christian's troops fell back. Lord Russell is hard at work drawing up paper fortifications and endeavour-throwing up paper fortifications and endeavour-throwing up paper despatches. There is a rumour this morning, more or less consistent, that he has succeeded. Talk there was of the British fleet going round to the Baltic, but now it is hinted that the Confederation will sign an armistice of three months, and try before such a political *coup* of the Princess, and yet, as no one will fail due to have matters arranged diplomatically. France, as you remember, proposed a Congress last year. When this suggestion was refused by England she proposed a restricted Congress, which never saw death because it never lived. England in her turn has proposed a Congress to treat with merely one question—the Dano German conflict. To this proposition France, smarting under diplomatic defeat, replies evasively and cannot see how a Congress could possibly settle matters. This is a mean revenge. If one question and that not the most difficult one, cannot possibly be settled by a congress of the powers who signed the treaty of London in 1852, what chance would a more extended congress have had of settling such questions as those outstanding between Rome and Turin, and Turin and Vienna? Never was stranger wedlock than that between the two duchies. No one doubts but Holstein belongs to the Confederation, and Sclesw ig to Denmark. But Holstein and Sclesw ig are so united that nothing can tear them asunder. The Germans accuse the Danes of incorporating Sclesw ig because Sclesw ig is united to Holstein. The Danes enumerate their griefs against the Confederation because the Confederation overruns Holstein, and Holstein is wedded to Schleswig.

The following incident is one of some interest. The duchies of Holstein and Savenbourg are under the sceptre of the King of Denmark, and are equally comprised in the Germanic confederation. When the French Army was in Italy the Diet of Frankfort concentrated the 10th Corps d'Armee, and to this 10th Corps belongs the Holstein contingent. Germany, at the time Solferino was fought, was the point of declaring war with France. Denmark had however declared that she would remain neutral. Had war broken out between France and Germany the King of Denmark as Duke of Holstein would have gone to war with the Emperor of France, with whom as King of Denmark he was on friendly terms. His Majesty decided to go no further, and have declared war against the Diet, the troops of the King of Denmark would soon have been fighting with those of the Duke of Holstein. Can one imagine a nicer complication, and how extremely puzzling for his Danish Majesty.

There is still a nationality-cry going on through Europe, rather hushed, but still spoken of and creating remark. The Poles should have Poland, the Hungarians Hungary, the Italians Italy. The Poles have been at work for some time and have in vain invoked European aid. Russia is left alone with her victim. The usual telegrams still come from Moscow and Warsaw. Lithuania was drifting into hot rebellion and threatened trouble, but the fire damp has been got under and loyalty re-appeared. Some Polish chiefs have been caught and hanged, but the state of that unfortunate country excites now but little attention, after five acts of the most bloody drama, public sympathy slackens. A soldiers grow accustomed to war and such sights as Alp saw when under the walls of Corinth, jackalls fattened each night on warriors slain each day, so newspaper readers grow callous over the latest intelligence from Russia. Literature has become most bloody. Is it not that of Greece in her decadence when poets, unable to write like Homer, wrote sensation and drew largely on horror. Here however the painters copy from nature and describe what they see. We all put our trust in progress. We fancy civilization like an old charwoman, washing out blood stains. There seems plenty of work in store for her.

About 80 years ago there came up to Paris an elderly man, honest and not without talent. He had a charming wife, strong in mind and intellect. The couple took up their abode close to where the tumble down police offices now hardly stand. They lived on about a shilling a day, and Madam did the cooking whilst the husband wrote works which no one knows to-day. These people were named Roland, and Roland had not been long in Paris before he was named Minister of the Interior to Louis XVI. He accepted the post and went to the Tuileries. His shoes were tied with twine, and gold stick in waiting wished to bar his passage. Damouriez told gold stick to let the man pass. But he has no shoe buckles. Ah ! replied the general to this objection, all is lost. Roland took his place at the council board. The times were ticklish, for all France was in an uproar, shouting for liberty and integrity of the constitution. Poor Louis was a crowned prisoner trying to evade the constitution. He spent much time looking at a portrait of Charles 1st, which the Dubarry had given to her royal lover Louis XV. of impious memory. Madame Roland worked away at home assisting more than the cooking. In one night she wrote a letter which still is famous. This letter traced out the position of France and what France required. It called upon the king to change his policy and act frankly by the nation. The Minister read this letter to Louis ; a copy was sent to every department in France ; Roland was dismissed for his sentiments and for the warning he gave his master.

M. Thiers has just returned to public life. He has made some remarkable speeches in the Chamber, and he has warned the Emperor Louis Napoleon as Roland warned Louis XVI. that present Majesty is as wrath as was the royal victim of '93. Vexed at the truths uttered, the boldness of the speaker, the breakers already foaming ahead, and the inability of Ministers to answer. The Government in the Chamber has numbers but not talent on its side. As each man may be said to vote before he listens, the speakers may be said to address themselves simply to the country. The country witnesses this war and is greatly agitated by it. As most probably a remarkable epoch in French history is at hand, and as that epoch will be materially aided by M. Thier's eloquent speech, its principal points briefly stated may be acceptable.

A couple of years ago the Chamber had no liberty of debate. Now it can discuss the Emperor's address. For this reason M. Thiers has come back to public life. He opened his speech by stating this fact, and thanking Napoleon III. for this concession. Another, another, and Oliver Twist, having a little liberty, wants more. Let us run over the topics of his oration. One worthy of Burke, say many papers, as hastily as consistent with its range and importance.

When M. Thiers rose the Chamber was hushed. Duke de Morny, the President, given to treat most unceremoniously, looked respectful. He knew what arrows Thiers might draw from his quiver, and stood abashed before wit in a small compass.

"When society is without order it is restless : it cannot work as it should. The rich can afford not to work, but society is a labourer who has to gain bread for his children. As long as liberty is withheld from society it is ready to break out. Deprived of order it tends to despotism : deprived of liberty it tends to revolutions."

"Much has been said about liberty ; it is often mentioned still. Let me put this question. Is this desire serious or is it merely capricious—come to-day, gone to-morrow ?"

Wishing to show that there was really nothing to be doubtable in this liberty so eagerly sought after, so eagerly grasped at, M. Thiers made use of a most happy simile. "This fatal question has been for us, allow me the image, what the famous cape of storms was to the navigators of the 15th century. Sailors approached it with trembling ; they dared not double it. You know what happened. A prince happily inspired, John II Portugal, wished to dissipate these empty terrors : this cape of storms he named the Cape of Good Hope, and a few years later it was passed." M. Thiers then went on to show how much money and blood France had expended in giving to others what she still denied to herself. He traced with a masterly hand the history of European liberty, and then said that it was composed of five conditions. The 1st,

A. M. Xavier Raymond, a competent authority and no mean writer, has traced the story of the iron clad trial. He introduces us, not at the same length as Homer, to the different ships, and tells us how they walked the waters. There was the *Invincible* built exactly like *La Gloire*; the *Normandie*, which made the trip across the Atlantic where Yellow Jack laid his skeleton claw upon her. Afterwards the *Couronne*, which frigate is not built like her sisters. Her shell is of iron lightly plated, and over these plates is a layer of teak, and over the teak again is the regular cuirasse. M. Raymond imagines that the *Couronne* could withstand any artillery on account of this system of layers—that the force of projectiles would be so deadened by this resistance as to be unable to pass through. In England, however, practice has proved that layers are not nearly so capable of resisting as solidity. Four iron plates of an inch thickness only represent two thirds of the value of a four inch plate. In commencing his articles the writer smiled at the apprehensions of such persons as Admiral Paris. Sceptics, he remarked, imagine that the batteries of the frigates are not sufficiently high, and that the slightest agitation of the sea will render them useless. As before stated, the *Solferino* and *Magenta* have two tiers of guns, and when M. Raymond describes these vessels he cannot help pointing out the advantage they will derive in being able to use the upper tier when the lower tier and the guns of the frigates are paralyzed by the roughness of the waves. The superiority of these over frigates, as far as artillery is concerned, he cries manifest. A few lines further he is afraid that England has made a sad mistake in building such tremendous vessels as the *Minotaur*.

Hardly had the French fleet got out of harbour when it was caught in a violent gale of wind. The iron clads behaved bravely; they suffered some damage; they had their boats washed away, and lost a top mast or two, but as regards their hulls, which was the essential point, they were found on minute examination to have received no injury. As far as rolling went the sagles which each vessel described were signalled every hour, and it was found that the armour clads rolled much less heavily than the *Napoleon* and the *Talisman*, two wooden ships which accompanied the squadron. It was remarked as a curious fact that whilst one day the *Normandie* rolled more heavily than any of her sister ships, on another day the *Solferino* rolled more than she did. The *Normandie* was the worst roller of the lot, and most people imagined that she was too heavy aloft. Other nautical men thought it was quite the reverse and that more top weight was wanting. There was no difficulty in making the experiments. Whilst at the Canaries several of this vessels guns were brought up from below; shot and shell were stored on the upper deck, and then she went to sea. With the position of the weight thus changed it was found that the *Normandie*, as some scientific men had rightly supposed, did not roll to the same degree as before. This transfer of weight was one of the objections admiral Paris urged against the iron clads.

These vessels were tried under sail, and made on an average 7 knots to 9 knots were made by the *Napoleon* and the *Talisman*. They have but small masts and no means of spreading a large area of canvass, but, they went so well under sail that it is contemplated to increase their capabilities.

With respect to power of resistance to shot there was of course no trial. M. Raymond has great expectations, but from target practice we know that few plates have resisted guns, and those which have were not French but English ones. France has competed with England in most foreign countries, but she has always been beaten. She wished to give the Thames works a contract but they could not accept it. We may then be sure, no matter what may be written on the subject, that the French frigates have no extraordinary powers of resistance. They are armed with heavy rifled guns, but those guns wanting initial velocity will not be of much service against iron plates. The only gun really a match for them is the old smooth bore.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

COCHIN, 8th FEBRUARY.

His Highness Ravee Vurmah, Rajah of Cochin, died yesterday, after a protracted illness of about 6 months. He was born on the 8th February 1828 and ascended the Musnud in 1853, from which time he has achieved for himself the love and affection of his subjects. The right of succession now falls on his nephew, Rama Vurmah, the Elliah Rajah or heir apparent to the throne. His Highness Rama Vurmah was born on the 11th May 1835.

The Ship *Futtly Allum* arrived here on the 2nd instant from Bombay. Captain Ricker, her commander, reports of having sighted at sea a steamer which he thinks to be the *Alabama*, at about 30 miles north of this place.

BOMBAY.

THE Mails for Kurrachee, per steamer *Comorin*, will be closed at ten o'clock this morning.

WE understand that the present Collector of Sholapore, Mr. Alexander Gray, will shortly proceed to England on six months leave of absence.

WE hear that there are about four Deputy Collectorships at present vacant, but the Government have not yet made any selection for the same.

DR. Haug delivered a second lecture on the "Vedas" on the 9th instant in the Hemabhoy Institute at Ahmedabad, before a very large audience.

Two Butchers were fined yesterday, one in the sum of Rs. 5 the other in Rs. 29, for exposing for sale the carcasses of animals unfit for food.

WE are requested to state that the next Amateur Theatrical performance will take place on Thursday, the 25th, instead of Friday, the 19th, as previously advertised.

IT is with deep regret we announce the death, by apoplexy, of Mr. Cunningham, chief engineer of the *Semiramis*. The melancholy event occurred between Bombay and Kurrachee on the vessel's voyage to the Persian Gulf.

WE understand that the Honorable George Augustus Hobart, (who is now in England on one year's leave), Judge and Session Judge of Sholapore, proposes to retire from the Bombay Civil Service.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—Yesterday, the Fort police office was unprecedentedly crowded with prisoners and litigants, to the great discomfort of all compelled to go there, and, doubtless, more so to the Magistrates themselves.

CAPTAIN Thatcher, Superintendent of Police at Ahmedabad, has proceeded to Surat and took charge of the office of Police Superintendent there. Captain Coles has assumed charge of the office of Police Superintendent at Ahmedabad.

DR. Wilson will deliver a public lecture in connection with the Bombay Mechanics' Institution on the 25th instant on the following subject:—"Bombay two hundred years ago."

CAUTION TO PARENTS.—On Sunday morning last a child about four years of age, the son of a Merchant living in Bazaargate Street, fell from a window on the fourth storey of the house in which he resided, and was killed.

WE hear on reliable authority that Mr. W. Maidment, the Compiler of Military Finance accounts, is likely to be the successful candidate for the appointment of auditor of municipal accounts, just vacated by Mr. D. B. Hodge.

WE hear that some wealthy native merchants of Bombay have contributed a large sum, for the purpose of alleviating the distress as regards provisions which at present prevails at Cambay. The Nabob of that place also deserve great credit for the relief he affords to his countrymen in this respect.

NOTWITHSTANDING the reports to the contrary we believe the Lieutenant Colonel of the 25th has kindly consented to allow the fine band of the Regiment to perform once a week at the Bandstand on the Esplanade. The first performance will take place on Saturday evening next.

PRESENTATION OF A GOLD WATCH TO DR. ARDOOL KURREEM LOOKMANJEE.—The principal native gentlemen at Sukker lately presented an address and a gold watch to Mr. Lookmanjee, who is a sub-assistant Surgeon in the service, on the occasion of his transfer from that station to another.

THE *John Lynn*, bound from Bombay to Liverpool, has been spoken in a leaky state, and bearing up for the West Indies; the vessel making so much water it was found unsafe to continue the voyage to Liverpool.

The *Dreadnought*, from Liverpool to Aden, has gone ashore off Monks Ferry, and remains fast.

The *Kirkham*, in tow of the *Semiramis*, returned from Muscat yesterday. No difficulty was experienced in paying out the cable, but some little trouble occurred in landing its shore end, though its not being long enough. A piece, however, was spliced on, and after two days' labour the whole was successfully accomplished.

THE SAILORS' HOME.—The erection of another storey on the Sailors' Home, which was contemplated some short time ago, has been abandoned in consequence of the estimated cost of that one storey alone being about as much as what the entire building had cost. The present locality of the Home, likewise being very detrimental to the beneficial effects which it was thought such an institution would afford to seamen frequenting this port, the Committee, it is believed, have no objection to sell the present Home and erect another in a more desirable spot, but no one has yet come forward to purchase the building for the price asked, viz. three lakhs of rupees. One lakh, however, has been offered by the proprietors of the Hindoo temple adjoining the Home, which was refused.

THE following is the programme of music to be played this evening at the Malabar Point at the residence of His Excellency Sir W. Mansfield Commander-in-Chief, by the Band of H. M.'s 4th Rifles, N. I.:—

March.—"The Riflemen" ..... Fonccica.
Overture.—"Guillaume Tell" ..... Rossini.
Valse.—"Immortelles" ..... Gungel.
Selection, (from)—"Tancredi" ..... Rossini.
Quadrille.—"The Serenade" ..... Balfe.
Mazurka.—"Rosa" ..... Kuhner.
Galop.—"Grenadiers" ..... Fonccica.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FROM the *Mauritius Commercial Gazette* we learn that the ship *Volunteer* left that port on the 5th December for Calcutta, and 48 hours after her departure ran on one of the Cargados group, became a wreck and was abandoned. The wreck was sold for £1,090. The Marine Board have held an inquiry into the causes of the wreck which has not yet been published, but from all we hear the Captain does not escape blame, as it appears there was a want of care on his part.

The ship *Gladstone*, from Sunderland to Bombay, was spoken on the 16th of November in lat. 6-49 N., long. 24-43 W. thirty-one days out; and the barque *Eureka*, from Liverpool to Bombay, in 3-54 N., and long. 26-2 W. twenty-seven days out.

IT is in contemplation by the Assistants and Clerks in the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General's Office to form a deputation to wait on Mr. D. B. Hodge, the late Second Assistant, on the day that he finally quits these shores for his native land, to present him with a handsome purse and an address in token of their high appreciation of his merits as a public servant, and of his virtues in private life; together with an expression of their gratitude for the remarkable kindness, courtesy, and affability which have been the chief characteristics of his relations with them both in and out of office.

IT is rumoured also that the Municipal Commissioners, in consideration of Mr. Hodge's valuable services as auditor of the municipal accounts, intend presenting him with a gold watch and chain, with an inscription, as a record for the very satisfactory manner in which he has discharged his duties as auditor for the last thirteen years.

TRIAL TRIP.—The trial of the Far East, which was launched three months since from Messrs. Dudgeon's building yard at Cubitt Town, took place on Friday last. The Far East is an Iron-built ship of upwards of 1,000 tons register, fully rigged as a sailing clipper, and fitted with two screws, one on each quarter. She is the first of a class of vessels to be employed in the tea trade between Shanghai and London. She is fitted with engines having a combined nominal power of 120-horse. With the assistance of this auxiliary power in taking her up and down the rivers at each end of her voyage, pushing her on her route through the calms, working and her leeward screw in light head winds, it is anticipated with confidence that the voyage between Shanghae and London will be accomplished under 75 days, while the consumption of coal will be at the same time so small when under steam that it will not necessitate the ship calling in at any port throughout the whole voyage for a fresh supply. If the Far East really confirms all these anticipations by the aid of her double screws and brings the first cargo of teas into the London market, there can be no doubt the double screw principle will meet with pretty general support from the firms engaged in the tea trade between this country and China. The Far East on Friday last was ballasted down to her load draught when with a full cargo of teas on board, 15ft aft and 13ft forward, and proceeded down the Thames with a large party on board to run the distance to and fro between the Nore and Mouse Lightships. This is reckoned nine miles (statute) and from the Nore to the Mouse the ship went in 54 minutes 30 seconds, the return run from the Mouse to the Nore being made in 50 minutes 25 seconds, giving a rate of speed to the ship in the first run of 9-9. statute miles, and in the second run of 10-7 miles, the average speed of the two runs being 10-3 per hour. In powers of turning, either with both screws going ahead, or with their motion reversed, the ship exhibited extraordinary powers, excelling even, so far as was possible, the smaller vessels which have been built by the same firm, and fitted on the same principle—Flora, Kate, Hebe, and others. The ship and engines have both been built by Messrs. Dudgeon. Captain Jones, late of the Ballarat, commands the Far East.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 553 MILES.

Statement of Traffic in the week ending Jan. 31st 1864.

No. of Passengers	70,812	Amount	42,239 5 1
Merchandize			96,123 0 9
Total...			138,362 5 10

Corresponding week last year.

OPEN 495¼ MILES.

No of Passengers	57,884	Amount	32,090 1 5
Merchandize...			67,605 10 2
Total...			99,695 11 7

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 13th February compared with the statement issued on the 6th February.

LIABILITIES.	6th Feb.	13th Feb.
Proprietors' Capital ..... Rs.	52,25,000 Rs.	52,25,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital ..... ,,	48,05,000 ,,	49,18,000
General Treasury Balance ... ,,	39,29,733 ,,	44,38,481
Deposits at Head Office ..... ,,	1,42,15,209 ,,	1,39,30,317
Do. at Branches ..... ,,	22,79,650 ,,	21,38,390
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding ..... ,,	3,92,876 ,,	3,96,482
Rest ..... ,,	2,89,954 ,,	2,72,225
Sundries ..... ,,	3,17,998 ,,	4,00,787
Rs.	3,10,23,590 ,,	3,03,82,382

ASSETS.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches ..... Rs.	28,77,700 Rs.	37,42,970
Credit Bills & accounts at Do. Do. ,,	12,81,708 ,,	14,57,852
Bills Discounted at Do. Do. ,,	86,27,636 ,,	89,27,352
Dead Stock ..... ,,	5,09,813 ,,	5,09,813
Stamps ..... ,,	9,390 ,,	9,390
Balances with Agents ..... ,,	10,13,893 ,,	10,02,109
Sundries ..... ,,	8,92,050 ,,	6,33,146
Government Reserve Cash... ,,		438,481
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ,,	1,32,78,879 ,,	1,06,37,922
Do. Do. Branches. ,,	26,22,451 ,,	30,23,447
Rs.	3,10,23,590 ,,	3,03,82,382

SPECIAL MEETING OF HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

THIS meeting, held yesterday evening in the Durbar room of the Town Hall, was called by the Court of Peace in accordance with the seventh section of the Bye-Laws for the guidance of the Bench of Justices, on a requisition made by four Justices of the Peace. Messrs. Walter R. Cassels, Cowasjee Jehangeerjee, George Inverarity, and F. F. Arbuthnot, and the adoption of the following resolution by Mr. Walter R. Cassels was to be proposed:—

That Government be requested to appoint a committee to enquire into the organization of the Municipal Commission and its relation to the Bench of Justices, and to devise measures for a more perfect system of conservancy and municipal administration in Bombay for submission to Government.

After the moving of this resolution several of the Justices objected to the large number of members proposed to be constituted a committee, and eventually an amendment of Mr. Cassels' resolution was adopted; but, previous to that being done, it was proposed by Dr. Birdwood and seconded by Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir, that the committee be composed of the following members:—Dr Leith, W. Cassels Esq., L. H. Bayley Esq., Hon. Juggonath Sunkersett, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. and Captain Trevor. This proposition was lost.

Dr. Costello then proposed, and was seconded by H. Birdwood, Esq. that none of the present Municipal Commissioners be appointed to the Committee. This proposition was carried unanimously. Two members of the municipality who were present, Mr. Forjett, and Major Curtis, declared, previously, that they declined to become members of the committee about to be constituted.

As an amendment of Mr. Cassels' resolution it was that proposed by Mr. Howard, seconded by Mr. Inverarity, and carried unanimously:—That the committee of inquiry be constituted of five members to be appointed by means of votes to be drawn up by the Justices assembled in the room.

The Bench then proceeded to elect by ballot five members to serve on the Committee, when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected: W. Cassels Esq., Dr. Leith, Captain Trevor, Hon'ble Jugonath Sunkersett, and L. H. Bayley Esq.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting dispersed.

A full report of the meeting will appear to-morrow.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal this day.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE, AND THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

354 Damothur Vussonjee *vs.* Davidass Jeevun and another (part heard.)

Causes for Trial Plea side late Supreme Court.

1 Cooverjee Hormusjee Bhabha *vs.* Khan Mahomed Datoobhoy.

2 Hajee Ally Razza Shoostry *vs.* Hajee Hashem Nemajee.

Suits for further hearing, and final disposal

4 Jacob Eck *vs.* Jumnadass Jayerdass.

446 Eduljee Cursetjee Boice *vs.* Joharemul Ramjeedass.

454 Bhasker Wittoba *vs.* Gunnesh Ramjee.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.

Suit for Settlement of Issues.

526 Balcrustna Moroba *vs.* The Honorable Juggonath Sunkersett.

24 Jugga Dola *vs.* Henry Gamble, Esq.

579 Manick Moroba *vs.* Dadajee Habajee.

632 Lucknidass Hunsraz *vs.* Joseph Borges.

633 The Revd. G. F. de Silva and another *vs.* F. De Romas and another.

641 Lalloo Habib *vs.* Chunda bin Dewlee and another.

677 Muggonbhoy Oomedchund *vs.* Shu Nagsey Ludah.

706 Moideen Alley *vs.* Pakrookooty Kadri.

709 Ratteegur Doolutgur *vs.* Cowasjee Pestonjee Soortee.

714 Shah Chuttoorbhooj Asserya *vs.* Thucker Khimjee Yoosuf.

715 Moolchund Dhurrumchund *vs.* Narrayen Crustna Land.

9 Dhunjeebhoy Framjee and others *vs.* Sye Meya Rustum.

11 Kessurbai Widow *vs.* Javair bin Widow.

13 Pranjeevundass Hurgeevundass *vs.* Khoja Fuzulbhoy Habibbhoy.

19 Damjee Ludha and others *vs.* Cowasjee Jahangeer Jussawalla.

20 Dyal Bhimjee *vs.* Somechund Singjee.

28 Burjorjee Framjee Patell *vs.* The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

33 Jethanund Khemchund *vs.* Nansey Toolsey.

653 Yussonjee Hurrydass and another *vs.* Ruttonsey Goculdass.

45 Vursey Mooljee and another *vs.* Samuldass Ragoonathdass.

46 Assurya Luckoo *vs.* Thucker Khimjee Visram.

47 Jairam Ruttonsey *vs.* Allana Ossman.

48 Jairam Ruttonsey *vs.* Runchord Narronjee.

49 Dadabhoy Nowrojee Bungala *vs.* Khara Khimjee.

50 Hurkoutroy Nowrungroy *vs.* Juggonnath Gopinath

51 Valloo Jairae *vs.* Hajee Tyab Ally Hajee R.

57 Bhickoo Sazba Senoy *vs.* Tricumjee Walljee and others.

58 Pranjeevun Damodhur *vs.* Nurpall Mooljee.

Suits for final disposal on first hearing.

646 Henry Rogers and others *vs.* Cawasjee Ardaeer Framjee.

705 Jairam Nanungram *vs.* Kessondyall Jottemall.

52 Natha Jadowjee *vs.* Khoja Nanjeebhoy Sajun.

53 Canjee Rajpall *vs.* Khutree Ramjee Annundjee.

54 Canjee Rajpall *vs.* Kissonjee Ludha.

55 Fazulbhoy Goolam Husson *vs.* Luckmidass Narrondass.

56 Chotalall Jumnadass *vs.* James Morris.

59 Cursetjee Merwanjee Patell *vs.* William Keys Fogerty.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR M. SAUSSE, C. J. AND MR. JUSTICE COUCH.
12th *and* 13th *Feb.* 1864.

Abu Thara, Appellant, vs. Mathanjé Damjee, Respondent.

THIS was an appeal from a verdict and decree of Mr. Justice Arnould.

The Respondent had sued the Appellant for damages resulting from the breach of a contract by the latter to take delivery of 31 bales of cotton; and the defence was that the condition of the whole of the bales were not according to that of the first bale shown by way of sample, nor in conformity with a stipulation alleged to be in the two writings which constituted the contract, viz, that "torn bales were not to be received:"—one of those writings being an entry made by the purchaser in the sellers book, at the date of the original transaction, and the other a memorandum of subsequent date, signed by the purchaser on the occasion of some variation having been effected in the terms of the contract, through the medium of two referees. The only differences of importance between the versions of the stipulation so relied on by the purchaser was this:—In the first he himself had written the words, immediately after his signature to the entry in the book:—In the latter however the words were written by the seller in the body of the memorandum. On the other hand, the plaintiff altogether denied that either document contained any such stipulation, and on production none such appeared—but the defendant insisted that the two documents, one of which had always remained in the plaintiff's own custody, and the other of which was produced and proved by the plaintiff's own referee had been tampered with. The plaintiff after the signing and that the Gujrathi word signifying "torn" had been altered to "and", the word "not" into "having received", and that the passage, as altered, was evidently nonsensical. That the two alterations of both the documents, and that these occurred in the passage alleged to have contained the supposed stipulation could not be denied. But the plaintiff as to the first document, and his referee as to the second, swore that they had been made at the times of signing, that they were mere corrections of clerical mistakes, and that they were not of the nature represented.

One of the issues being whether the defendant had signed the contract in the form "annexed to the plaint," a good deal of evidence on the above points was taken in the Court below, including that of two gentlemen called as witnesses by Mr. Arnould, the official translator of the court, and Mr. Nowrojee Furdunjee, another of the official translators. The plaintiff on that occasion was represented by Mr. White and Mr. Dumbar, instructed by Mr. Tyabjee, and the defendant by Mr. Westropp and Mr. Scoble, instructed by Mr. Khandorao Morojee. The learned judge on the evidence before him found that "the plaintiff had tampered with the written contract, in order to exclude the defendant's right to refuse acceptance of torn bales." That although some of the bales were torn, none of them were in any way thereby deteriorated or affected in their market value, and that the plaintiff was entitled to recover to the full amount of his claim, but, by reason of his misconduct, without costs.

Against this verdict and judgment the defendant appealed, on the ground that the alterations of the writings made them absolutely null and void, and that no action was maintainable on them. He also insisted that the Judge ought to have allowed, according to the custom of the trade, and an express provision in the second contract, a rebate or discount of 3½ per cent.

The appeal coming on for hearing on the 13th instant, the same counsel appeared in the substitution of Mr. Anstey for Mr. Westropp, now raised to the Bench,) appeared for the respective parties, represented also by the same attornies as in the Court below.

Mr. Anstey was then about to state the case for the appellant when Mr. White objected that by the code of civil procedure any appeal "opens" the entire decree, and that he as Counsel for the plaintiff below had therefore the right to begin. The Court rejected the application. In every case the appellant whether plaintiff or defendant is to have the right to begin.

Mr. Anstey was then heard in support of the appeal. The main point, he said, was the vitiation of the written instrument by the alterations made in their text by the plaintiff, subsequently to the signing, the judge having found that they had been so tampered with, and that too with deliberate purpose to exclude the defendant from the benefit of that evidence, had neither the power nor the right to proceed further. His Lordship ought to have at once given his verdict and judgment in favour of the defendant. The cases were quite clear as to this, he cited Davidson *v.* Cooper 11 Mees and W. 778, and the same case in error 13 Mees and W. 343, and other cases collected in 2 Taylor on Evidence sections 1617-1624-5. He read only such portions of the judge's notes of the evidence as referred to this matter of the alterations of the documents.

Mr. White for the Respondent contended that, upon the general merits of the case, the verdict was properly given on the other issues for the plaintiff, that there had been no tampering on his part with the documents, and that it was a mere pretence to say so, and a mere after thought of the defendant, who had not raised a formal issue to that effect, but first broached it at the trial, when the plaintiff's case had closed, and he found the day going against him.

Mr. Justice Couch.—The issue appears to me quite sufficient, the defendant there raises the question, whether the contract sued on was or was not in the form annexed to the plaint.

The Chief Justice, concurred, but added: "I have asked my brother Scoble whether the objection was taken in the way it is now put by Mr. Anstey, and he tells me that he cannot remember that it was."

Mr. White.—It was not.

Mr. Anstey.—My learned friend, Mr. Scoble, who has been hitherto engaged in the other Court, has just come in, he was with Mr. Westropp in the Court below, and his recollection is very different from that, moreover the only words in Mr. Westropp's speech below recorded by the learned judge is one relating to this very question.

Mr. Scoble.—It was our one strong point, my Lord, at the trial, our consultation on the trial was all as to that. Mr. Westropp raised the question in his speech on opening the defendant's case, and Mr. Justice Arnould's note of that speech I will now read (reads).

The Chief Justice.—If the question was not distinctly and in express words raised before my brother Arnould at the trial, it is clear that the defendant's Counsel had before him the materials for raising it.

Mr. White then proceeded to object to the general way in which the question was raised, if it could be said to have been raised at all by that issue, and he continued to do so until the rising of the Court for the day. On the following day (Saturday) he resumed his argument, and read at length the evidence taken upon all the issues, which led to an observation by the Court that if the appeal was confined to the one question of the alterations of the instruments. As to the rebate of 3½ per cent, the Court below had done right in not allowing it. That was a discount claimable only in case of a ready money payment.

Mr. Dunbar followed on the same side and to the same effect.

At 5 o'clock the Respondent's case being closed the Chief Justice said that it was too late then to hear Mr. Anstey in reply, and ordered the case to come on again on Friday the 19th inst.

Same Court, 19th February, 1864.

Bughwandass, Appellant, vs. Motiram, Respondent.

The Bombay Gazette of the 9th inst. contained a report of the argument of this appeal. At the sitting of their Lordships this day, the judgment, which had been reserved, was given by the Chief Justice.

The Court were still of opinion that the deed of gift had, technically speaking, been in evidence in the Court below. But, as it appeared to have been put in evidence for the single purpose of testing on cross-examination the credit of the broker who was the attesting witness to it, the appellant, the plaintiff below, might reasonably consider it a hardship if the court were to use it for any ulterior purpose to which, during the progress of the case below, and down to the sudden termination of it, his attention had not been called. Their Lordship's would therefore remand the case to the learned judge, to proceed with the trial from the point where he had stopped it, and exactly as his Lordship would have done if he had not stopped it, consequently the appellant (his case below as plaintiff being closed) would not be at liberty to go into evidence unless for the purpose of rebutting the Respondent's case as to the deed of gift or any other issue, the affirmative of which was on the respondent.

The Court would not hold out any encouragement to the Appellant as to the ultimate result, they would say nothing now as to the effect of the deed of gift upon his claim, if that deed is established. In the meantime the costs of this appeal are to abide the event.

INSOLVENT COURT.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE THE COMMISSIONER SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD KT.)

Monday, 15th February 1864.

In re Richard Grant Bowden.—The hearing of this insolvent was adjourned from last Court day in order to afford the insolvent an opportunity to amend his schedule. No opposition to the discharge of the insolvent being made this day; the Honorable Commissioner said he found that the case was postponed so as to afford time for an amendment of the insolvent's schedule, and wished to know if those amendments were made.

Mr. Anstey said that the amendments were made, but some more slight ones were to be done; that was if the Court called for them. They were very trivial in themselves and could be made in the column of observations by inserting "subject to contingency." The Hon'ble Commissioner said, if that be the case to do so at once, or call the names of the creditors, and if not opposed to discharge the insolvent.

The amendments having been made, the insolvent was sworn as to the truth of his schedule and discharged.

In re Merrally Soomar.—Mr. Cooper appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Lewis opposed on behalf of Hassan Balla, a creditor.

Mr. Lewis said that the accounts of the insolvent had only just been put into his hands and he had, had no opportunity to examine them. In all there were forty-two account books to be examined, and several of them had yet to be examined although they had proceeded with all diligence to examine them until Saturday last.

Mr. Cooper urged, that from the last Court day the case had stood over for a fortnight in order that the opposing creditor would examine the books, and he could not perceive the necessity of further time being asked by the opposing creditor.

The opposing creditor was called and examined by the Court. He said that himself and his munta had examined the insolvent's books since the last Court day: but as there were twenty one fair, and twenty one rough books they had not sufficient time to examine all of them; and Mr. Cooper added that the fair books were sent in on the 23rd December last and the rough ones only on the 9th instant.

The Honourable Commissioner observed, that he thought sufficient time was not afforded for the examination of the books, and that further time should be afforded to enable the opposing creditor to do so.

Adjourned for one month.

In re John Saville Henson, sworn and discharged.

In re Peter Lawrence Demonte, sworn and discharged.

In re James Corder, rule *nisi* were granted.

In addition to these, rules *nisi* were granted to ten native insolvents, and sixteen others were sworn and discharged.

FORT POLICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER ESQ., 15*th February* 1864.)

FORGERY AND CHEATING.—An information was laid on the 2nd of January last against one Sobhagchund Goolabchund, whoin the month of December obtained an advance from Messrs. Robinson & Co. through their broker Jeejeebhoy Jechanjee of Rs. 10,000 upon a promised consignment of cotton viz. 125 bales. The consignment was not made. The prisoner had represented himself as a partner with one Wulabdass Madhowjee, whose name he signed to the letter of advice advising Robinson Brothers of Liverpool (to whom the Cotton was to have been consigned), of his having drawn a bill upon them for the sum of £2750, this bill was subsequently sold to the Mercantile Bank. The Cotton was to have been shipped on board the *Admiral Lyons*, but had not been shipped, but other steps had been taken to the *Slieve Donard*, and shipped on board that vessel. The foregoing information was published at length in January last. Further evidence was taken which proved the statement of the informant, also that the prisoner had been in the service of Wulabdass Madhowjee but was not a partner with him and had no authority to sign for the firm. Wulabdass Madhowjee failed in December last, and absconded; his whereabouts is unknown. The prisoner gave the order to remove the Cotton from alongside the *Admiral Lyons*, and to ship it on board the *Slieve Donard*. In the absence of some material evidence the case was adjourned *sine die*. The prisoner is admitted to bail.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INFORMATION REQUIRED.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Referring to a local para which appeared in your issue of this morning regarding the appointment of a Mr. Jugonath Narayen as third assistant to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, I take the liberty of enquiring as Government only recognizes a chief and a junior assistant in that Office, when the appointment of *third assistant* was created?

AUDITOR.

13th February.—

BRIGGS *vs.* FULCHER COOPER Co.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The above is the subject of a Small Cause Court case reported in a late issue of your paper, in which plaintiffs's attorney elects a non-suit on the charge of the Court, that a contract to be binding must be on both sides. Now, on the question of piece goods will any merchant of Bombay venture to say how many of their sales or contract are such. Nay, for the simple reason "they dare not," is it not the custom in European houses to keep a regular sale book of printed forms, in which the sale or agreement to purchase is entered and signed by the buyer, who recieves no equivalent from the seller. In my opinion more that half of the Bombay transactions in piece goods are made on this principle, and consequently are not binding. In fact so far as the merchant is concerned it is "Heads I win, tails you lose." Far be it from me to say any respectable merchant would ignore their agreement; but as the Chief Buyers are natives, and by far the majority will remain ignorant of the decision in question. It is however no less a reason, that it should not be brought to light, and give that able body, the Chamber of Commerce, an opportunity of distinguishing themselves.

My signature will account for the delay in noticing this subject.

ABSENTEE.

Bombay, 12th February.

GREEN MOROCCO.

To the Editor of the Bombay Saturday Review.

SIR,—My signature may perhaps recall to your mind the fact that I addressed you about a year ago on the subject of the accuracy and usefulness of that precious commodity, the *Times of India Calendar and Directory*. To my modest complaint an answer was returned from the Head-quarters of all the cardinal virtues, to the effect that, if the *Calendar and Directory* had any faults, these must be entirely owing to the *Bombay Gazette* having been admitted into partnership in the concern. Above all, I was bidden to look with an eye of faith to 1864, when I should be greeted with nothing short of perfection in the shape of a *Calendar and Directory*. Well, Sir, I must confess that my "eye of faith" is rather deficient. I might say of it as Dr. Johnson did of the eye which he lost in old age. "The dog was never much use to me." But passing this over, I waited; the year 1864 came in and I asked for my *Calendar and Directory*. What did I get? Sir, I got a lot of green morocco.

Now this is what I call an insult to the understanding. I want a Directory to use and they give me a binding to look at. Can anything, I ask, be more absurd than to send out a book in solid green morocco, which is meant for office use, to be hacked to pieces in the course of the year, and then superseded as fast as possible by fresher information? But this is the irritating part of the affair. The central depot of morality sends out its green morocco volumes to all the editors on the other side of India, and immediately is greeted by a perfect chorus of laudations, generally to this effect "O my! what a pretty book!"

Hang its prettiness, say I. If I was buying a copy of Martin Tupper's immortal work, I should doubtless choose green morocco for its binding. But who ever heard of a Directory in such a guise? After all, however, the *Times of India* may intend by this binding to convey the hint that its *Calendar and Directory* for 1864 will be quite as useful in any future year as it is now.

I have no hesitation in saying that the volume for this year instead of being better is worse than that of last year. The only two really useful things that formerly stood in the book are now cut out, namely the Civil List and the Army List of Bombay.

The "List of Bombay Inhabitants" given is perfectly ludicrous in its irrationality and utter want of purpose. Almost every person in the higher ranks of society is studiously excluded from this list, while every engine driver or printer's devil in the place flourishes his interesting cognomen and place of abode at full length. The residence of not a single distinguished medical man is set down, and one can imagine the blessings which must be invoked upon the book by the stranger or the griffin who in fond reliance goes to it for information. If the *Times of India* would only give up his green morocco, and really endeavour to make a Directory which would be some guide to finding people out,—above all, if he would make an attempt to follow the numbering of the bungalows which is given in the official maps of the town, I for one should entirely change my note and no longer declare myself

A DISCONTENTED BUYER.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACE MEETING, 1864.

7TH OR EXTRA DAY.

Tuesday, 16th February.

POOR Sport may be anticipated for this afternoon. The European Merchants' Purse goes to His Highness Aga Khan's G. A. H. Alexander, a walk over. The "Hurdle Race" has but one nomination and will also be a walk over *without* jumping the Hurdles which are *not* to be put up! The Pony Plate is a *post* entrance and this promises to be a walk over too.

The only Race filling was the Persian Merchants' Purse for which there are *five* entries, but of no interest, and it may safely be handed over to His Highness Aga Khan's stable.

The Stewards have started a Handicap entrance, but: as the acceptances do not go in till late, it is difficult to surmise the result of either entries or acceptances.

☞ *We issue no cards for this afternoon's Races.*

A great Meeting of Turfites and all interested is called for to-morrow Wednesday, the 17th instant, to take into consideration matters of much general importance to all concerned. It is to be hoped the call will be fully responded to.

BENGAL.

IT is certainly, under present circumstances, well that the P. & O. Company did not choose the words *Celer et audax* for their motto. The *Aden* has been over nine days coming up from Galle, and a small steamer has to be sent down the river to bring up her mails, which will not be delivered till this morning. Never was a strong opposition more wanted since steamers were first invented, and we can only say of this gigantic monopoly what they say themselves—*quis separabit?*—*Englishman, Feb.* 4.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

A GENERAL ORDER published on the 13th January last, does not hold out a great chance of promotion to those Officers appointed to the Army since the mutiny, who are placed under the head of General List, Cavalry and Infantry. Sir Charles Wood's instructions to the Government of India are as follows:—"The same rule as regards succession to the rank of Captain by the Officers of the General Lists is to prevail as has been in force with regard to succession to the rank of Lieutenant, viz., that on the occurrence of a vacancy in the rank of Captain in a Regiment of Cavalry or Infantry, the Officer of the Regiment of Cavalry or Infantry, wherein the Lieutenants have all been promoted under existing rules, the senior Lieutenant on the General Lists of the Presidency will be promoted to the rank of Captain; the senior Ensign in the same list being promoted in succession."

By the present state of the Army List of the Bengal Presidency, we do not see any chance of this arrangement accelerating promotion.

CEYLON.

SUPREME COURT IN APPEAL.

JOHN BLACK of Galle plantiff G. H. Gilliat, Master of the *Steam Howland* defendant.

The Libel stated "that on the 20th day of June last the defendant in consideration that the plantiff would procure a charter party for the defendant's ship, promised to pay to the plaintiff certain commission at the rate of 5 per cent, on the sum of £3,010, being the gross amount of freight which the defendant's ship would have earned according to the tonnage of the ship at the rate of 43s per ton equal to £150 and £8-11-3, the costs and charges of telegrams which the plaintiff sent and received from Messrs. Blay and McIntosh of Bombay."

The answer denied "all and singular the matters and things in the Libel stated."

The defendant's vessel did in fact arrive in the 16th June, and on arrival called on the plaintiff (the American Consular Agent) for the purpose of depositing his papers; the plaintiff then asked him whether he was willing to charter his ship; to this inquiry the defendant replied that "he would decide upon nothing until the arrival of the mail." Seven or ten days subsequently the mail arrived, but brought no instructions regarding the future movements of the defendant, whereupon he gave the plaintiff to understand, that "he would place the ship in the market in order to obtain freight for her." The defendant likewise waited on other merchants and intimated his readiness to accept the most available offer from any of them. Meanwhile the plaintiff under the full expectation that the defendant would accept a charter from his friends Messrs. Blay and McIntosh, dispatched a telegram to them on the 20th June of the following tenor: "Send your limits for 1st class American ships *Nicholas Carvin* and *Susan Howland*,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
15	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat Feb. 14
	Semiramis (s)	Crockett	Muscat Feb. 2.
	Kirkham	Routledge	Muscat Feb. 9.
	Frenchman	Galloway	Liverpool Oct. 21.
	Milctus	Davies	Liverpool Oct. 3.

DEPARTURES.

FEB.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To.
15	Penang (s)	Blackmore	Malabar Coast.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Queen of Beauty*, R. Chapman, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Sliece Donnard*, J. Thompson, bound to Liverpool.
Steamer *Elphinston*, J. Atkinson, bound to Surat.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, for Surat.
Ship *Lootfoos*, for Persian Gulf.
Ship *Cicero*, for New York.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) .....£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d
" (Seeds) .....£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) .....£3 5s. 0d. } Nominal.
" (Seeds) .....£2 10s. 0d. }
To China..... } No offers.
To Clyde..... }
To Hull..... }
To Calcutta and back ..... Rs. 17 to 18

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY.

London.

Stamboul—608 bags sunscreed ; 600 bags linseed, 900 cwt., Nursy Mowjee.

City of Carlisle—32 bales cotton; 182 cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Shawyer & Co.

Bordeaux.

Victorine—200 packages copper, 200 cwt., Thackersy Hurridass.

Boston.

Pewanbhoy Hemabhoy—200 bags linseed, 300 cwt., Vrannally and Dyall ; 20 bales cow hides, 2000 pieces S. Narayen & Co.

Southampton

Steamer *Singapore*—31 Cases sundries, James Dickson.

Hongkong.

Steamer *China*—1 box silver dollars, Jamsetjee Cursetjee.

Calcutta.

Steamer *China*—5 boxes cash in silver, Rs. 25,000, Framjee Sands & Co.

Liverpool.

Shalmark—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Damjee Walljee ; 99 bales cotton, 315 cwt., Luckmsey Rowjee ; 100 bales wool 300 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.

Kildare—50 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Ludha Madowjee.

Preston—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Lyon Brothers & Co.

Royal Alfred—29 bales wool 87 cwt., Dajee Lackmeedass ; 25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Becherdass Ambaidass ; 39 bales cotton, 136½ cwt., Ruttonsey Ludha.

Blackwall—25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Bowjee Luckmsey ; 17 bales cotton, 59½ cwt., Lilladhur Luckmsey & Co. ; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Visram Kessowjee.

Golden Dream—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt. Visram Mamoochund ; 90 bales cotton, 315 cwt., Luckmsey Bowjee & Co.

Eliza Beucke—39 bales cotton, 136½ cwt., Souza Pinto & Co.

Sheere Donard—25 bales cotton, 43¾ cwt., Askar Khangur.

Sheere Donard—25 bales cotton, 122½ cwt., Hurogovundass Pranjeevundass.

Thomas Sidder—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Jairam Ruttonsy.

Pegasus.—13 bales cotton, 39 cwt., Bowjee Nanesy and Co. ; 50 bags sunscreeds, 75 cwt., Juvarrelall Woomasunker and Co.

Confidence—300 bags linseed, 450 cwt., Hirjee Khimjee.

City of Paris—30 bales cotton, 100 cwt., R. H. Cama.

Celestial Empire—251 bales cotton, 878½ cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee and Co.

Belgravia—11 bales country rags, 38½ cwt., Dossa Damjee.

Tallulah—33 bales cotton, 185 cwt., Vanny Ludha.

Boyle (Capt. *Murphy*)—150 bales wool, 490 cwt., Nursy Girdhur ; 2 bales hemp, 7 cwt., Ruttonsy Ludha.

Africa—25 bales wool, 75 cwt., Gowalshy Sanjee.

Clydesdale—280 bales cotton 980 cwt., Gangjee Courjee.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

519	Antipodes, Rogers—Nemnath & Co.	
1408	Birmingham, Caroline—D. H. Cama.	Nov. 4
510	Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co.	
1142	Catherine Rankeu, McMillen.	Jan. 5
	Charcuse (s)	
578	Colonist, Gibson—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 30
1199	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 3
874	Carlisson, Winchester—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
674	Campbell, Roy—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 8
655	Canada Belle, Henderson.	
710	Daphne, Foreman—Martin, Young & Co.	Jan. 15
1044	Egerin, Surgeon—Martin, Young & Co.	Nov. 7
489	Empress, Piers.	
949	Gertrude, Spedding—Grey & Co.	Nov. 28
1241	Gloucestershire, Tomlinson—Stoeher, Prieger & Co.	
769	Glendower, Hughes.	Nov. 30
1221	King Arthur, Grigs	Oct. 9
999	Lepanto, Martin—Stoeher, Prieger & Co.	Dec. 20
614	Lancaster, Thomson.	
	Marchy, Day—Mahomed Pereera & Co.	Nov. 19
	yshire, Piton.	Dec. 26
	et the Ocean, Anderson.	Dec. 29
	ahn Abdoolmajeed, Macdonald.	
	amsetjee Family, Wilson—R. J. Jejeebhoy & Sons.	
	mpton, Linstrom—Maenee & Co.	
590	Mahomed Pereera & Co.	Nov. 5
	Prince, Camsey.	Jan. 12
	berbolt, Wetherell—S. & N. Nanabhoy.	Dec. 25
	Smith—Nowrojee, Bogtz & Co.	
	on, Ditchburn.	
	Nairn—Ewart, Latham & Co.	

FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.

	Fairy Queen, Rennie, Scovell & Co.	July 25

FROM LIVERPOOL.

811	Anna Dorothea, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy.	Nov. 19
1952	Admiral Smith—Lawrence & Co.	Dec. 14
224	Adriatic, Scott.	Oct. 1
1091	Algiers, Buchanan.	Aug. 15
1293	Alsagar, Martin Young & Co.	Nov. 10
951	Anburn, Daniel.	Nov. 18
1036	Arran, Martin.	Nov. 18
1249	Arrundel, —Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 25
1466	Advance—Stenhouse & Co.	Nov. 28
1936	Bella Maria, Bavelaw—John Clover & Co.	Jan. 4
1493	Broughton Hall, Tate—J. Clover & Co.	
1577	Black Eagle, Bassel—John Clover & Co.	Nov. 14
1033	Barelay, Hughes—John Clover & Co.	Nov. 25
1433	British Empire, Jones—Mungesh Pandoorung	Dec. 17
382	Bulwark, Bainmantyne—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 16
993	Barget, Belcher.	
1180	Belle Isle, Babot.	Jan. 8
1973	Cashlian, Welburn	Nov. 28
918	Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 28
1119	Contest, Amy.	
1863	Coronet, Coveny—Rennie Scovell & Co.	Dec. 14
1713	Charles Horsfall, Thompson.	
1981	Clifton Belle, Bunting.	Jan. 2
1303	Duncairn, Finlay—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.	Oct. 6
1497	Dreadnought, Campbell.	Jan. 11
1193	Duleep Singh, Jennings.	
1947	Earl of Dalhousie, Campbell—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
1643	Ellen Stewart, Lyons.	Jan. 12
1156	Frenchman, Galloway—Framjee, Sands & Co.	Sept. 11
1259	Feronia, Hotchinson—J. P. Comforth & Co.	Dec. 3
1194	Floating Light—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Dec. 24
1069	Forganhall, Woods—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
994	Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co.	Dec. 9
1117	Henry Moore, Stewart—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Nov. 28
1849	Henry Fernie, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 6
1536	Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.	Sept. 20
1124	Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Nov. 16
1197	Hannibal, Richardson—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 25
1172	Illustrious, Watson—Stenhouse & Co.	Nov. 28
912	India, Stewart.	
650	John Stewart, Lemon—B. F. Cama & Co.	Dec. 16
1445	James Seddon, Jiffaris	Nov. 18
1707	King of Algeria, Carphy—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 6
1363	King of Italy, Browne.	Dec. 23
1263	Madura, Joynson.	
1187	Maldon, Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Jan. 14
963	Margaret, Faulkner.	
1013	Magnolia, Brown.	
1340	Mistress of the Seas, Orkney.	Nov. 10
593	Marguerite, Bertin.	
956	Matheran, Mesnard—Lawrence & Co.	
833	Nydia,—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.	Nov. 11
1001	Norah Creaner, Bake—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 29
1091	Otago, Masterton.	Sept. 25
1328	Princess Alexandra, White—John Clover & Co.	Sept. 24
	Prince of Wales—Shipping Company.	
611	Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Aug. 25
1090	Roodee,	
1151	Romania, Cruikshank—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
1071	Sea King—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Dec. 7
614	Sedberg, Roberts.	Nov. 28
1090	Sarawak, Vaughan.	Nov. 25
1075	South, Wilson.	Dec. 10
1053	Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland and Co.	Nov. 31
1101	Shannon—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 13
1161	Simcom, Murphy.	Nov. 12
1160	Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.	Jan. 5
1518	South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 14
681	Sparkling—Cardwell & Co.	
364	Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Oct. 9
776	Superb, Bonner—John Clover & Co.	Aug. 13
1237	Stroughorn—Framjee Cowasjee.	Dec. 31
893	Sebastian Cabot, Steele—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Dec. 17
1128	Southern Belle.	Jan. 4
1433	Tim Whiffler, Cutter—Clover & Co.	Nov. 5
837	Vittoria, Martin—Stoehr, Prieger & Co.	Nov. 16
579	Wabeno—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Dec. 15
1073	Zambia, Miller—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Oct. 10

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1132	Caroline, Atheridge—Martin Young & Co.	
845	Fanny.	Dec. 30
1191	Herald.	Dec. 21
1031	North, Brown.	Nov. 29
1347	Peter Maxwell, Marshall.	
1425	Robert Seddon, Beets.	
781	Shannon.	
1211	Vicksburg, Scott	Oct. 30

FROM CARDIFF.

973	Windsor Forest, Curtis—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Dec. 24

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1197	Africana, Hatfield.	
999	Falkland, Pender.	
533	Neptune, Yeary.	

FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.

750	Martha Bowker, Goodburn.	
535	Shamrock, Gilley.	

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1057	Gladston.	
989	Sattara.	
1269	Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 13
647	Zemindar, Jones—Stenhouse & Co.	Nov. 13

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

1017	Beaumonde.	

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

630	Agincourt, Williams—Lyon Brothers, & Co.	

FROM THE CLYDE

611	Alicia.	Dec. 28
962	Arran, Cummings—Macnee & Co.	
831	City of London, Ferguson.	Jan. 9
1020	Challenger—W. Nicol & Co.	
636	City of Manchester, Watson—Finlay Clark & Co.	Nov. 26
999	Montrose, McIntyre.—Lyon Brothers & Co.	Oct. 5
593	City of York, Boyd—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
783	Marataban, Hutchinson—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 9
	Ontram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.	

FROM HAVRE.

800	The Tychjoe, S. Tychjoe & Co.	

FROM NEWPORT.

946	G. W. Duncan.	
602	Samoset.	

FROM GOTHENBERG.

	Amazon—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.	

FROM ADEN.

	Aracan.	
1598	Clasmerton, Gibson—J. Clover & Co.	
999	Diadem, Cloak—W. Nicol & Co.	
949	Ezra, Hughes—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
1051	Glenalva, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	
1672	Jane Parker.	
1009	May Queen, Penney.	

FROM AUSTRALIA.

781	Bengal, Brunnell.	
1290	Florence Nightingale, Harrison.	Nov. 28
1557	Hotspur.	

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

1419	Greyhound, Jackson.	
999	Owen Glendower.—Macnee & Co.	Dec. 31

FROM SHANGHAI.

643	Vanguard. Connall—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	

FROM CHINA.

887	British Banner, Grigs.	Dec. 24
410	Canada.	
803	Louisa, Tillman.	
499	Marion.	
950	Octavia, Bristow—Forbes & Co.	

FROM GALLE.

	St. Jean Noe	Jan. 9
	Tontine.	

FROM CALCUTTA.

1175	Anne Royden	Jan. 19
676	Burlington, Howes.	Jan. 21
961	Ceres.	
1056	Day Dream.	
1178	Evelyn.	
827	Houghton.	
657	J. W. Brockman.	
1025	Jason.	
890	Lady Canning.	
964	Mary Ann.	
1700	Mistress of the Seas.	
550	Monitor (s), Eaton—D. P. Brumhall & Co.	
670	Myaraun Dyaram, Brady.	
1100	North Star.	
1062	Ontario, Villacott,—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
1164	Robinson Crusoe.	
893	Raritan—Cohen & Co.	
893	Scindia.	
974	Sir Hugh Rose.	Jan. 14
363	Teazer.	
874	Tinto.	
1150	Zuleika (s), Stetson—D. P. Bramhall & Co.	

FROM MAULMAIN.

938	Alabama, Hellenbrick, Wallace & Co.	
776	Adelaide, Richardson.	
411	Futel Curim, Nacoda.	
1188	Lady Franklin, Rawle.	
747	Maria, Teulon.	
362	Princess Royal, Anderson.	
375	Rebecca Shepherd (a) Somers.	
665	Sparkling Wave, Emery.	
899	Wurtemburg (a) Chase, Wallace & Co.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

492	Sirocco	
1459	Herefordshire, Walker—Fleming & Co.	(July 20.)
336	Frederick Bassil, Laws—Fleming & Co.	(Oct. 13.)
274	Anne Jenkins, Davies—Fleming & Co.	(Oct. 27.)
452	Fanny, Watters—Fleming & Co.	(Nov. 26.)
965	Ann Buckle, Lyle—Fleming & Co.	
280	Mogul—Fleming & Co.	
	Annie, Williams—Fleming & Co.	
576	Colonist, Gibson—Fleming & Co.	
499	Calcutta, W. Leach—Lidbetter & Co.	

FROM SUNDERLAND.

675	Alipore, Black—Fleming & Co.	(July 10.)
386	Polly—Fleming & Co.	
1959	Europa—Fleming & Co.	(Oct. 17.)
763	Romulus—Fleming & Co.	
176	Rose of Denmark—Fleming & Co.	
638	China—Fleming & Co.	
241	Hortense—Fleming & Co.	

FROM FREEMANTEL.

482	Toronto, with Timber—Fleming & Co.	

FROM SHIELDS.

430	Buston Vale—C. H. A. Esse & Co.	(Oct. 5.)

FROM CLYDE.

850	Indiana—Fleming & Co.	

FROM MARSEILLES.

	La Reine des Anges—D. Cursetjee & Co.	

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—February 5, *Lochee*, Newton, from London 16th October ; *Accrington*, Christie, from Canterbury, New Zealand (date not given) ; *Cinderella*, Williams from Sydney 1st December ; *Arracan*, Boon, from Moulmein 31st January ; *Saint Joseph*, Pallier, from Bourbon 14th November ; *Giyea Castle*, Tivdall, from Barcelles 29th October ; *Malakoff*, *Joseph*, *Hope*, *Emma*, and *Victoria Nyanza*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—February 6, P. and O. Steamer *Candia*, N. Stewart from Suez 5th, Aden 11th January, and Point de Galle 1st February.

Do. 7, Ship *Belvidera*, W. Dean, from Penang 30th January.

DEPARTURES.—February 6, Steamer *Queen of the South*, W. Stewart, to London.

Do. 8, French Steamer *Erymanthe*, Jeheune to Galle, via Pondicherry.

Do. P. and O. Steamer *Mooltan*, G. Dunn, to Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight ...	2s. 11/16d.
Do. Credit	Do. do. ...	2s. 13/16d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do. ...	2s. 13/16d.
Calcutta.....	At sight	102½
Madras	30 days' sight	98
China	60 Do. do.	227

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	135 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	151 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	4 pr. ct. pm.	
Broker's Banking Company	20	.....	18 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	55 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank ...	500	4½ do.	93 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	80 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	6 do.	175 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank ...	70	.....	54 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Mutual Bank	1,000	4½ do.	120 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	.....	17 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co. ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.....	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 11,400 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,700 p.sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 do.	Rs. 34,000.
Do. B. ..	5,000	.....	
Frere Press Co.....	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.....	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 24,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co...	1,200	.....	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 2,250 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. Peninsular Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3.0	pr. ct.	nominal. Rs. 8 pr.ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	3½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.....	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 120 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.....	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 450 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.....	1,500	.....	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 3000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 per. cent.	Rs. 460 prem.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited	1,500	.....	
One whole Share comprising.....	6,000	430	
1 A Share	6,000	170	Rs. 34,000
1 B Share	6,000		Premium.
4 C Shares	6,000	.....	
2 Frere Press Co.'s Shares	1,500	.....	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
House and Land Investment Co.	300	.....	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 55 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association....	250	.....	Rs.140 pm.pem.
Princes of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 500 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited).....	250	.....	2 pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan.....		96
" Loan 1835-36.....	}	95
" Loan 1842-43.....		
" Loan 1851-55.....		
New Five per Cent. Loan		105
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan.....		113

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs.	10-7-0
Bank of England Notes.....	"	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars.....	"	210
Carolus	"	300
Mexican Dollars.....	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five-Franc Pieces	"	208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver	"	1061
Gold Leaf	"	16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (12th Feb. 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat Old (ready.).....	Rs.	550 to 560
Old Dholleras, (ready.)	"	575 to 580
Old Bhownuggur, (ready.).....	"	570 to 575
New Bounravnttee	"	610 to 620
Old Compta, (ready.)	"	570 to 575
Old Dharwar Sawgined	"	640 to 645
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	610 to 615
Old Veraveo	"	535 to 540
New Khandeish	"	605 to 610
Old Poratchee	"	545 to 550
New Acoote	"	620 to 630
Old Mangalore	"	545 to 550
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,340 to 1,350.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6 2 to 6 3 per cwt.		
Rapeseed, Guzerat...	"	5 11 to 5 12
Old Yringelly mixed (Black and White)	"	33 to 33
Niger	"	35 to 37
	"	30 to 31 Nominal.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Manager grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six month's sight.....	2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
Three " "	2s. 0¼d. do.
One " "	2s. 0 d. do.
On demand	1s. 11¼d. do.
On Scotland or Ireland.....	1s. 11¼d. do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 1s. 11¼d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on their being furnished with the name of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, thenotice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE,
Acting Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at	2s.	0¾d.	"
3 Do. ..... at	2s.	0¾d.	"
2 Do. ..... at	2s.	0¾d.	"
1 Do. ..... at	2s.	0¾d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)..... at	1s.	11¼d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.		
Do.	6 do.	3 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 11th February 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £3,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA.—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" On Demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent